

The Economist

MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1883.

CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST MONTHLY TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

The Trade of 1882	1	The Factory Acta. — New Regulations	10
Annual of Trade Returns	2	Foreign Tariffs	12
Cotton	4	Prices of Commodities.....	14
The Depreciation of Silver and Our Eastern Trade ...	7	Trade Reports of 1882.....	14
Our Woolen Industries	8	Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation in the United Kingdom	15
Trade in Corn	9		
The Iron Trade in 1882	9		
Trade Notes	11		

THE TRADE OF 1882.

To the majority of the manufacturers in the staple industries of this country the trade experience of the year 1882 will prove disappointing. In nearly every branch of manufacture the same characteristics have been observable. There has been an abundant supply of raw materials at moderate, and, in some cases, at low prices; there has also been a fair demand for the manufactured product both at home and abroad, and yet there has been comparatively little profit made. In this respect the year which has just closed does not appear to have differed materially from 1881, although all will be prepared to acknowledge that both years have shown a considerable improvement on the years of depression which immediately preceded them. As the productive powers of a manufacturing country are multiplied and developed, it is only natural to expect that competition will become keener, and that it will become more and more difficult to realise a substantial profit. That the producing powers of this country have been enormously increased within recent years there cannot be a shadow of doubt; but, unfortunately, owing to the absence of any authentic official statistics relating to our manufacturing industries, the extent of that increase can only be very roughly guessed at. The absence of information of this kind is seriously felt when we seek to explain the trade phenomena of a year like that of 1882. A manufacturer is left to grope in the dark for facts connected with our staple manufacturing industries, which, if correctly ascertained, would throw much light, both on his past experience and on his future prospects. It is a singular and contradictory position to occupy, that while we are acknowledged, *par excellence*, to be the chief manufacturing nation in the world, we are at the same time amongst those in which it is most difficult to obtain reliable information with respect to the fluctuations in, and growth and development of, our various manufacturing industries from year to year.

Reverting more in detail to the experiences of the year 1882 and our chief branches of manufacture, we find that the state of the cotton industry has been, on the whole, very discouraging. The raw material, to the movements in which we refer fully elsewhere, has ruled high in price on the average, and during the latter months of the year, the spinner and manufacturer have had to face a steadily-falling market, in addition to troubles from other causes. Amongst the latter may be cited the disturbances in Egypt, which specially affected one branch of the cotton trade in a manner that can hardly fail to have led to serious losses. The prospect of a short supply of Egyptian cotton advanced the price very seriously on the consumer, and in the town of Bolton and neighbourhood, where long-stapled cotton is chiefly used, a partial stoppage

of machinery was in contemplation, when the war was suddenly brought to a close by Sir Garnet Wolseley's success at Tel-el-Kebir. "Fair" Egyptian was quoted in Liverpool at 6½d per pound in February, and by the end of August it had touched 10½d. Sir Garnet Wolseley's rapid march on Cairo produced a serious reaction, and the quotation fell rapidly to 8d. Our trade relations with India during 1882 have proved very disappointing, and in no branch of it has this been more keenly experienced than in our export trade in cotton yarns and cloth. The exceptionally prosperous condition of the population of India when the year 1882 opened—owing to the better harvests, which had been successfully gathered, and the abolition of the import duties on cotton yarns and cloth—induced a confident expectation of a very different result. Nor is it easy to explain why it failed to be realised. The very rapid development of our productive power in the cotton trade during the last few years perhaps lies at the bottom of it; but there were other and more apparent causes operating in the same direction. Our trade with China proved less than was expected, and manufacturers who were engaged in that trade directed their production to Indian fabrics. The disturbed condition of the Eastern exchanges also seriously crippled our export trade to that country, and has constrained merchants and shippers to act with great caution. After many fluctuations during the year the tone of the Manchester market at its close may be described as quiet, but hopeful. The most encouraging feature about it is, that while there is every reason to look for an improvement in the markets for our cotton manufactures abroad, the price of the raw material has now reached about the lowest point which has been touched for the last thirty years. In the coming year we have the prospect of an abundant supply of raw material, and with the price at such a low point, we can hardly fail to do a larger and more profitable business in the various markets of the world than we did in 1882.

In the woollen trade, also, manufacturers have had to contend throughout the year 1882 against fluctuations in the price of the raw material. Lincoln hogs started in January at 12½d, and fell steadily and continuously till June, when the price touched 11d. Then there was a rise, until in September 11½d was reached, and since that month there has again been a continuous fall, until the price of 10½d was touched in December. It is thirty-two years since the price of wool ruled so low as this, so that spinners and manufacturers enter upon the business of the new year with much hopefulness. If we except the Bradford branch of the woollen trade, there has probably been less to complain of in respect to the business done in 1882 than in any other of our textile manufactures. The extent to which the woollen industry is scattered over the country renders it even more difficult than in the cotton trade to estimate the increase which is year by year taking place in the power of production, while the necessity for obtaining authentic information upon this is really greater, because of the difficulty of arriving at a correct estimate of the raw material consumed. As we have no home-grown cotton, we have simply to deduct from the quantity imported the re-exported, and we arrive at a tolerably close approximation to the actual consumption. In the woollen trade, however, we have both foreign and home grown wools to deal with, and some authentic information as to the increase in the machinery in the woollen trade from year to year would be very valuable. Our importations of foreign wool during 1882 were the largest on record in the

history of the trade. In 1880, when the figures reached the highest point previously reached, the quantity imported during the twelve months was 476,088,461 lbs, and the amount retained for home consumption was 238,697,007 lbs, whereas last year the imports amounted to 504,865,869 lbs, and the amount retained for home consumption to 241,424,698 lbs. There has been great enterprise shown by our woollen manufacturers in this country of late years, and the year 1882 fully maintained their growing reputation in this respect. The New Year opens also with a fair prospect in this trade, and should the proposed reductions in the United States tariff be carried into effect, we will probably experience quite a brisk demand for woollen cloth manufactures in that country.

In the linen and jute manufactures, the experience during the past year has generally been very similar to that of the cotton and woollen trades. It has, on the whole, proved better than the year before, but still far from satisfactory. The demand for linen manufactures in the early part of the year was fairly good, but it gradually fell away, and at the time we write does not show much evidence of revival. Prices, however, rule exceedingly low, and manufacturers in this respect will enter with some confidence on the business of the New Year. The demand for jute manufactures, on the contrary, was better at the close of the year than at the beginning, and as prices have remained tolerably firm, notwithstanding a fall in the price of the raw material, the position both of spinners and manufacturers has been improved, and there is for the present a better prospect before them than they have for some time experienced.

At no period during the last five-and-twenty years have the prices of the raw materials in our staple textile manufactures ruled so low as they do at the present moment, and this fact in itself will be accepted as encouraging evidence that there is a better time in store for our manufacturers and merchants.

In the iron trade there has been a large volume of business done during the year 1882, but in this branch also the complaints are numerous that there has been but little profit. This is particularly the case with respect to the production of pig iron, the price of which has kept both low and fairly steady during the year. The further removed from the raw material, however, the more satisfactory do the profits appear to have been. Makers of finished iron are allowed to have done fairly well, and the prospect before them is encouraging. Such of them as have been engaged in the manufacturing of iron for shipbuilding purposes have done exceptionally well, as the trade in iron shipbuilding has never before reached such dimensions as it did in the year 1882. On the Clyde alone over 390,000 tons of shipping were launched and finished, while on the Tyne and Wear the tonnage constructed exceeded over 400,000 tons. The tonnage of iron ships constructed in the United Kingdom in the year just closed will probably not be far short of a million, and yet the contracts still on hand in the principal yards give promise that the tonnage constructed in 1883 will probably not fall short of this. Exceptionally high wages have been earned by the workmen engaged on this branch of the iron trade, and the disputes between the employers and the workpeople during the year have not been serious.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR DECEMBER, AND FOR 1882.

In spite of there having been five Sundays in December, 1882, there can be little doubt that it was, to the British exporter, the most adverse month of the entire year. Not only were the goods he shipped only saleable upon terms lower than he had received during any previous month in 1882, but actually the quantities he sold were considerably smaller, as the prices bid from abroad were often such as he could not accept. The following summary of the aggregate values, month by month, throughout the year, show that as regards exports, January, February, and March were the three best months, whereas October, November, and December mark the only decreases, the December decrease being as much as 10 per cent., though the month

was exceptionally open for trading purposes, especially with the North of Europe.

MONTHLY TOTALS in 1882, CONTRASTED WITH 1881.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	£	%	£	%
January.....	+ 5,276,505	= + 19.7	+ 2,501,772	= + 14.5
February.....	+ 3,643,378	= - 9.9	+ 2,100,444	= + 12.5
March.....	+ 1,166,337	= + 3.2	+ 1,852,237	= + 9.7
April.....	+ 846,843	= + 2.4	+ 242,991	= + 1.3
May.....	+ 3,452,132	= + 10.6	+ 959,418	= + 5.9
June.....	+ 706,440	= + 2.3	+ 1,313,253	= + 7.0
July.....	+ 2,608,495	= + 7.8	+ 945,066	= + 4.6
August.....	+ 423,937	= + 1.3	+ 378,323	= + 1.7
September.....	+ 55,317	= - 0.2	+ 21,765	= + 0.1
October.....	+ 2,844,702	= + 9.1	+ 363,368	= + 1.7
November.....	+ 632,126	= + 1.8	+ 430,216	= + 2.0
December.....	+ 2,133,871	= + 6.4	+ 2,010,501	= - 3.0
1882.....	+ 15,228,333	= + 3.8	+ 7,454,478	= + 3.2

The expansion in the imports, which fell off in the summer quarter, mainly for the reason that the prices of produce in the English markets had dropped below the foreign level, has now again reached substantial proportions, because foreign prices have fallen below the English level. It is for this reason that there is so striking a contrast between the December imports and exports recorded below, though both would be equally affected by the fact that Sunday was the last day of the month.

	TOTAL IMPORTS.		Exports (Home Productions only).	
	December.	Twelve Months.	December.	Twelve Months.
1882.....	£ 35,369,131	412,001,683	£ 18,171,551	241,477,116
1881.....	£ 33,235,260	396,773,850	£ 20,182,052	234,022,678
Increase.....	{ 2,133,871	{ 15,228,333	{ 2,010,501	{ 7,454,478
	{ = 6.4 %	{ = 3.8 %	{ = 10.0 %	{ = 3.2 %

It will be seen that these figures agree as regards the exports with Sir Charles Dilke's statement of Thursday last week, but that on that occasion he understated the imports.

Contrasting 1882 with 1880, the imports mark an increase of only 791,000*l*, while the exports of home productions are larger by 18,417,000*l*, or 8.2 per cent., and adding in the "re-exports," we obtain the following comparison over the past five years:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Exports of—					
Home manufactures.....	£ 241,477,156	£ 234,022,678	£ 225,000,446	£ 191,531,758	£ 192,848,914
Foreign and Colonial merchandise.....	£ 65,827,000	£ 63,060,097	£ 63,354,020	£ 57,251,006	£ 52,634,944
Total exports.....	£ 307,304,156	£ 297,082,775	£ 288,414,466	£ 248,782,764	£ 245,483,858

This shows that England was more extensively used as an "international market" in 1882 than in previous years.

Under the first great classification of the imports—that of raw materials required for manufacture here—we find upwards of one half the increase in the year's total shown above, and almost the entire amount of the increase for the month of December. The United States are sending us a superabundance of cotton; an increased weight of tallow is coming from thence and from Australia; both from Australia and the Cape we last month received larger supplies of wool; from Spain, more iron ore and pyrites; from India, more jute, indigo, hides, and cotton; and though we got less flax, hemp, oilseed, and timber from Russia, and less timber from Sweden and Norway, this is the off-season for those countries. Altogether, Table II. records an increase during December of 19 per cent. in values, and of apparently not far short of 25 per cent. in the "quantities" imported. We shall, as usual, deal with this question of the quantities over the entire year in a subsequent number. It will, however, be seen from Table I. that there is a very general increase over 1881; and there are evidences that we shall be offered raw produce in the current year upon low terms. It is not only that the collapse in prices in America has rendered them eager sellers to us, but the fall in the Eastern exchanges will also tend to make Indian produce cheaper, while the want of animation in France checks competition in that direction. The prospect, therefore, that our manufacturers will have the command of cheap foreign raw materials is one point in their favour.

I.—QUANTITIES of ARTICLES IMPORTED for MANUFACTURE.

	Quantities, Dec., 1882.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Dec., 1881.	Quantities, Twelve Months, 1882.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1881.
Cotton, raw	1,968,100	+ 40.9	15,794,600	+ 5.6
Flax	85,400	- 22.1	1,967,000	+ 10.4
Hemp	95,900	- 14.0	1,354,400	- 8.2
Wool, raw	103,300	+ 55.4	1,190,000	+ 18.7
Indigo	6,650	+ 38.3	95,500	+ 17.5
Jute	543,600	+ 72.2	5,984,300	+ 20.5
Silk, raw	210,000	+ 6.3	3,375,300	+ 16.1
Wood, hewn and sawn	313,500	- 23.9	6,195,100	+ 11.9
Wool, hewn and sawn	21,839,700	+ 34.9	483,954,300	+ 8.2
Iron ore	241,800	+ 60.6	3,282,500	+ 34.0
Lead	7,400	- 4.1	87,700	- 6.1
Pyrites	51,700	+ 21.5	624,900	+ 15.7
Tin	36,100	- 6.6	487,600	+ 19.8
Flaxseed and Linseed	264,000	- 15.0	2,437,900	+ 33.2
Tallow	87,900	+ 92.0	1,118,800	- 6.2
Tobacco (unmanufactured) lbs	1,806,500	- 18.3	35,800,500	- 24.3

II.—VALUES of ARTICLES IMPORTED for MANUFACTURE.

	Values, Dec., 1882.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Dec., 1881.	Values, Twelve Months, 1882.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1881.
Cotton, raw	6,029,600	+ 36.8	46,192,800	+ 6.1
Flax	203,000	- 24.0	3,608,200	+ 6.1
Hemp	156,500	- 6.6	2,164,400	- 0.2
Wool, raw	312,200	+ 49.0	3,740,800	+ 16.8
Indigo	163,300	+ 25.3	2,610,000	+ 11.2
Jute	329,300	+ 28.0	4,336,900	+ 8.7
Silk, raw	178,400	+ 2.6	2,792,800	+ 13.1
Wood, hewn and sawn	853,200	- 18.0	16,170,100	+ 15.6
Wool, hewn and sawn	1,055,400	+ 34.4	24,702,200	- 4.4
Iron ore	427,800	+ 4.8	5,061,600	+ 12.6
Lead	218,100	+ 65.4	3,061,500	+ 30.4
Pyrites	101,800	- 10.8	1,265,400	- 8.7
Tin	116,500	+ 19.9	1,422,200	+ 13.2
Flaxseed and linseed	175,400	- 15.3	2,547,100	+ 35.7
Tallow	541,800	- 26.0	5,255,000	+ 19.6
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	151,800	+ 73.3	2,255,600	+ 7.3
...	54,800	- 34.6	1,175,000	- 15.5
Corresponding totals in 1881...	11,060,300	+ 19.3	128,361,600	+ 7.0

A considerable falling off in our importations of foreign manufactures was observable last month, reducing the increase in the earlier months of the year down to merely nominal proportions. A most striking reduction all through 1882 has been indicated in our receipts of Lyons silks, and our imports of silk piece goods and ribbons from France show a drop, as compared with 1881, of as much as 1,300,000, or nearly 20 per cent.

III.—MANUFACTURES IMPORTED.

	Values, Dec., 1882.	Increase or Decrease Compared with Dec., 1881.	Values, Twelve Months, 1882.]	Increase or Decrease Compared with 1881.
Clarks and watches	94,100	- 10,000	728,900	- 92,900
Cotton goods	191,200	+ 6,500	2,410,600	- 77,800
Glass	150,400	- 23,100	1,080,400	+ 8,500
Leather	420,300	- 17,000	5,257,100	+ 457,700
Iron bars and manufactures	315,100	- 47,200	3,880,700	+ 167,100
Gloves	135,300	+ 28,100	1,917,600	+ 416,000
Oil (vegetable and animal)	315,000	+ 3,700	3,377,700	- 516,900
Silk stuffs and ribbons	434,000	- 66,100	7,751,000	- 336,000
— other sorts	195,900	- 62,000	3,407,800	- 154,000
Tobacco (manufactured) and stuff	164,500	- 84,600	1,388,200	+ 156,400
Woolen yarn	151,700	- 4,800	1,584,800	+ 348,000
— goods	366,800	- 30,400	6,116,500	- 20,700
...	2,934,300	- 306,900	39,501,300	+ 336,800

Decrease = 9.8 % Increase = 0.9 %

Turning to the third great division of the imports—food products—it is seen that the United States are now likely to make up for the large falling away in her exports to us during most of 1882. Last month we received an increased supply of wheat from thence, though we had to pay nearly 200,000 less money for it; and other grain and meat are coming forward more freely since the collapse in prices over there. On the other hand, there is now a restriction of the wheat import from India, the fall in price bringing the extra cost of carriage through the Canal more into prominence. The December imports of coffee and tea were smaller, but there was in these respects not the same falling off in quantities as in values, for the reason that market prices have dropped so much in the interim. During 1882 we have imported nearly 8,000,000 lbs more Indian tea, but 10,000,000 lbs less from China. Ceylon coffee, which early in the year reached us in increased quantities, is now again falling off; and the more favourable accounts respecting the leaf disease received some time back have again given place to gloomy prognostications. There are, it will be seen, some striking variations in the different items upon the entire

year, yet in summing up the values of the food imports, the combined total is found hardly to differ from 1881.

IV.—IMPORTS of ARTICLES of FOOD.

	Values, Dec., 1882.	Inc. or Dec. Compared with Dec., 1881.	Values, Twelve Months, 1882.	Inc. or Dec. Compared with 1881.
(Estables.)	£	£	£	£
Living animals	418,900	+ 27,500	9,272,000	+ 746,600
Bacon	612,000	- 169,200	6,224,900	- 2,623,700
Beef—Salted or fresh	198,600	+ 3,100	1,773,500	- 870,600
Butter	931,900	+ 89,700	11,330,200	+ 477,600
Cheese	362,300	+ 2,900	4,742,400	- 486,500
Wheat	2,252,300	+ 610,400	34,237,100	+ 2,570,200
Flour	1,226,700	+ 563,300	10,681,900	- 1,426,100
Indian corn	530,000	- 109,600	6,522,100	- 3,970,400
Oats	627,100	+ 206,700	4,604,000	+ 823,000
Barley	917,500	+ 342,800	5,541,500	+ 1,472,100
Eggs	206,000	+ 45,400	2,381,900	+ 59,300
Fish—Cured or salted	141,000	- 73,200	1,659,400	- 169,700
Hams	115,100	- 16,000	1,523,300	- 208,200
Meat—Various	229,100	+ 22,100	2,378,300	+ 223,600
Potatoes	119,100	+ 33,500	998,900	- 98,600
Rice	347,100	+ 136,800	3,297,400	- 368,900
Lard	125,000	- 96,000	1,862,400	- 340,200
(For Drinking Purposes.)				
Coffee	160,900	- 125,900	5,188,900	+ 215,600
Tea	891,400	- 193,900	11,363,300	+ 18,500
Sugar (raw)	1,703,800	- 138,700	20,915,100	+ 660,500
Ditto (refined)	468,000	+ 107,200	3,960,300	- 58,000
Wine	474,900	- 6,900	6,463,500	- 196,700
Spirits	182,400	- 23,900	1,574,900	+ 198,900
...	13,060,700	+ 46,700	157,765,200	- 289,300

Increase = 0.4 % Decrease = 0.2 %

There is also a large addition to the value of the "unenumerated articles" imported.

Contrasting the different items of the "re-exports" of foreign and colonial merchandise, it is found that last month there was 201,600 increase in the clearances of colonial wool, against a decrease of 734,000 on the year. Raw cotton, on the other hand, was exported to a smaller extent in December; but on the year marked an increase of 1,325,600. There had again been decreases in the coffee and tea exports, but increases in indigo, rice, and tin.

We have already referred to the diminished exports of December; and when we come to inquire into the trades where that decrease is shown, the falling off is found to be well-nigh universal. Even in coal and iron, which all through 1882 had grown steadily, there is now a drop to be recorded; and cotton yarn and piece goods, linens, woollens, silks, and clothing—in fact, nearly all the leading industries—indicate a greatly diminished shipment. In seed oil and in earthenware there are exceptional increases, but these items are really small; and there is on the month a minor improvement in alkali, not borne out upon the entire year's operations. There can be little doubt that at the present time our prices are too high to suit some of our more important customers. In respect to the United States, there is already a serious diminution in our exports to be reported, and that not altogether in iron, steel, tinplates, and other metal work, but in some other items as well. Indeed, with the present outlook in the Eastern markets and in the United States, the prospects of the current year do not appear over bright, although it is probable that with raw materials so cheap, our manufacturers will be in a position to lower their prices, so as to meet foreign views. In the early months of 1883, at any rate, we shall only be able to export where we do so very cheaply. It is more satisfactory, as Sir Charles Dilke did last week, to look back upon the results of the entire year. Here, except in the cotton and chemical trades, there is a general, if not a large, increase in business indicated; and in iron and steel and the allied industries, the advance has been very substantial. Only, it was nearly all at the beginning of 1882.

V.—QUANTITIES of the UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED up to December, 1882, compared with same Period in 1881.

	Quantities, Dec., 1882.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Dec., 1881.	Quantities, Twelve Months, 1882.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1881.
Alkali	540,900	+ 1.4	6,750,400	- 6.8
Beer and ale	39,900	+ 3.1	457,800	+ 5.7
Coal	1,491,200	- 6.3	20,868,500	+ 7.0
Copper	67,900	- 1.4	962,600	- 9.0
Cotton yarn	18,363,400	- 18.8	238,400,900	- 6.5
— piece goods	330,516,000	- 14.4	4,360,300	+ 13.8
Iron and steel	288,100	- 3.9	18,156,800	- 6.5
Linen yarn	1,112,400	- 39.5	176,241,900	+ 1.2
— piece goods	12,053,400	+ 0.4	212,481,100	+ 4.9
Jute piece goods	17,608,600	+ 28.4	14,051,100	+ 4.9
Seed oil	1,274,200	+ 18.1	684,300	+ 144
Boots and shoes	47,700	- 18.1	21,820,900	+ 7.1
Woolen yarn	2,286,000	- 29.0	39,796,000	-
— fabrics	7,754,300	-	146,981,900	-
Worsted fabrics	9,358,300	-	11,315,900	+ 16.5
Carpets, &c	670,800	-	-	-

VI.—VALUES of the UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES EXPORTED up to December, 1882, compared with the same Period in 1881.

	Values, Dec., 1882.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with Dec., 1881.	Values, Twelve Months, 1882.	Inc. or Dec. % Compared with 1881
Apparel	£ 439,700	- 3.1	£ 4,170,000	+ 12.3
Alkali	158,900	+ 4.6	2,069,100	- 0.9
Bags and sacks	91,700	- 2.1	1,179,600	- 21.0
Beer and ale	164,700	+ 4.9	1,872,500	+ 8.4
Chemical products	184,000	- 4.8	2,285,200	- 11.8
Coal	700,700	- 4.4	9,560,960	+ 8.8
Copper	244,300	- 10.0	3,385,900	- 2.8
Cotton yarn	957,000	- 19.2	12,867,100	- 2.2
— piece goods	4,224,300	- 13.1	55,459,100	- 6.1
— thread	180,600	- 9.7	2,406,900	+ 4.0
Earthenware, &c.	162,800	+ 17.1	2,195,800	+ 4.2
Haberdashery, millinery, &c.	296,600	- 8.8	4,267,500	+ 1.5
Hardware	824,200	- 12.0	1,111,900	+ 5.9
Iron and steel	2,278,400	- 5.4	31,579,400	+ 14.4
Linen yarn	66,000	- 33.0	1,036,500	- 1.9
— piece goods	368,600	- 9.5	5,181,900	+ 0.3
Jute piece goods	195,000	+ 2.5	2,883,300	+ 0.8
Seed oil	124,400	+ 16.0	1,445,000	- 0.9
Silk manufactures	189,900	- 20.6	2,692,300	+ 4.9
Boots and shoes	142,000	- 15.1	1,862,400	+ 17.6
Woolen yarn	243,200	- 27.5	3,398,700	+ 5.4
— fabrics	695,800	- 16.0	9,417,200	+ 1.7
Worsted fabrics	357,600	- 4.3	5,625,200	+ 12.2
Carpets, &c.	78,300	- 4.3	1,326,600	+ 20.1
Machinery and engines	933,400	+ 0.8	11,962,600	+ 2.4
	13,802,100	- 9.0	183,635,600	+ 2.4
Corresponding totals in 1881...	15,328,300	...	179,255,800	...

The gold movements last month were slightly against this country; but the silver imports were unusually large, owing to the sudden influx from Mexico.

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Dec.	Twelve Months.	Dec.	Twelve Months.
Imports	£ 421,224	£ 14,357,914	£ 1,108,118	£ 9,244,665
Exports	658,156	12,023,804	760,379	8,965,454
Balance retained .....	...	2,352,110	347,739	279,211
Balance exported	236,872	...	...	...

The following is an account of the quantities of certain principal articles of imported merchandise (subject to duties of Customs) remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on December 31, 1882, compared with the quantities in warehouse on December 31, 1881:—

	1882.	1881.
Chicory.....cwt	27,926	17,097
Cocoa.....lbs	6,065,411	8,506,943
Coffee.....cwt	406,583	333,014
Fruit—Currants.....	436,947	518,056
Raisins.....	136,766	113,843
Spirits, not sweetened or mixed—		
Rum.....proof gallons	*7,773,976	*6,581,581
Brandy.....	*7,357,231	*8,435,453
Other sorts.....	*414,780	*427,296
Tea.....lbs	117,850,124	113,154,615
Tobacco—Unmanufactured.....	84,932,116	106,658,694
Manufactured and Snuff.....	3,184,906	2,718,641
Wine—From France.....gallons	767,762	798,226
Portugal.....	3,075,265	3,118,226
Spain.....	4,575,921	786,075
Other countries.....	786,075	750,850
Total of wine.....	*9,205,023	*9,339,739

* Including the stock in the Excise warehouses of spirits and wines received under bond from the Customs Warehouses under Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 103.

COTTON.

So far as the interests of the various departments of the cotton trade were concerned, the year 1882 compared unfavourably with its two immediate predecessors; in fact, it was a year of general disappointment, accompanied by constant perplexities of a more or less anxious character. From the autumn of 1879 to that of 1881 the cotton industry of the world had experienced an uninterrupted round of prosperous activity. The consumption of the raw material had increased to an enormous extent, but the goods produced had been so easily distributed (owing to the exhaustion of stocks in 1877-9) at remunerative prices, and apparently without leading to any important accumulation

of stock, that it was generally expected that a continuance of the same satisfactory condition of affairs would be witnessed for at least another season. The season 1881-2 therefore opened hopefully, and it is just possible that the period of exceptional prosperity would have been further extended if the semi-failure of the American crop had not led to a higher range of prices than would otherwise have obtained. Towards the close of 1881 it became apparent that the American supply for 1882 might not exceed 5,500,000 bales,

against 6,600,000 in the previous season. This led to an advance in prices from 6½d for middling upland in October to 6¾ in December, and to 7d for delivery in the summer of 1882. It was almost universally believed that the upward movement would not be arrested until 7½d had been reached, and many large operators confidently predicted that this figure would be quoted in February, if not earlier. This belief was not so generally, nor so tenaciously, held in this country as it was in the United States; but it nevertheless influenced the whole course of business in Liverpool and Manchester, and gigantic operations of a more or less anticipatory character were entered into in both markets. The near approach to 7d, however, checked the demand in December, and prices reacted 3-16d per lb. It was contended that there was still some uncertainty about the size of the crop, and that the yield might after all reach nearly 6,000,000 bales. Under such circumstances, it was held that, after the large business done, and the high prices attained, a little circumspection would do no harm. But the American speculators, both North and South, displayed unabated confidence in the belief that the crop was less even than 5½ millions, and that prices would soon again begin to rise. They had already been heavy purchasers of "futures" here, and on the expiration of their December and January contracts they replaced them by taking mere distant deliveries in exchange, at premiums varying from ½d to 5-16d per lb, according to distance.

A sharp reduction in the receipts at the American ports in January was accepted as a proof that the crop would not exceed, and might fall short of, 5½ millions. The result was a revival of speculative confidence, ending in renewed activity in the Liverpool and Manchester markets, where a large business was done at an advance of ¼d per lb in cotton, ½d per lb in the medium counts of yarn, and 1½d per piece in shirtings. Middling upland was now (Jan. 18) selling at 6¾d on the spot, and at 7 1-32d for distant delivery, against 6½d and 6 25-32d a fortnight previously. The rise again caused buyers to retire, especially as the advices from the Eastern markets, which for some little time had been somewhat discouraging, had now become very unsatisfactory. Moreover, confidence was shaken by the outbreak of a financial crisis in Paris, which incidentally led to an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 6 per cent. Furthermore, it was beginning to be seen that the unexpectedly large out-turn of the Indian crop would go a long way towards making up the deficiency in the supply from America. In fact, the more the figures, actual and probable, of supply and demand were examined, the less likelihood there appeared to be of any eventual scarcity. It was true that the American crop would show a deficit of about 1,000,000 bales, possibly 1,200,000, compared with the previous one; but as at least 500,000 bales of the previous crop remained on hand at the close of the season, and as the Indian supply promised an excess of at least 400,000 bales, possibly 500,000 bales, there would be enough cotton to supply the wants of the world without necessitating any rise in prices as that contemplated by the more sanguine speculators. There was, too, little probability of an active business in goods at high prices, inasmuch as every market in the world had been well stocked during the previous two years, the total exports being 4,776 million yards in 1881, and 4,496 millions in 1880, against only 3,718 millions in 1879, 3,618 in 1878, and 3,836 in 1877 (which was larger than in any previous year). These considerations led to a pause in the demand, particularly as the American markets began to waver. With the diminished demand came an increased desire to sell, and between the 19th January and the 14th February prices gave way ¾d per lb. There was also a fall of at least ¼d per lb in yarn, and about 3d per piece in shirtings. The position of producers was exceedingly unsatisfactory, especially as respected manufacturers, and there was a partial resort to "short time" in North-east Lancashire.

Middling upland was now at only 6¾d, and as the American receipts had run down to so small a figure as to make it pretty certain that the stocks in Europe would be greatly curtailed in the autumn, both consumers and speculators again became active operators, the result of which was a large business, and an advance of 5-16d in uplands, ¼d in yarn, and 1½d to 3d per piece in shirtings between February 14th and March 14th. An exceptionally large business was done in Surats, to arrive, of which a consider-

able proportion was on American account. In many instances the buyers sold American "futures," either here or in New York, as a hedge; the belief being that the margin between the two would be narrowed as the year went on. These transactions went by the name of "Stroddles," an Americanism applied to the extensive business already done between New York and Liverpool; the *modus operandi* in the latter case being to buy "futures" in Liverpool, where they were relatively low in price, and simultaneously to sell them in New York, where they were relatively high. Confidence in a continued improvement was strengthened by the subsidence of the financial panic in Paris, and in Manchester additional cheerfulness was imported to the market by the announcement made on March 7th that the remaining Indian import duties on cotton fabrics had been removed. But the consuming markets remained utterly indifferent to the activity here, and in the absence of the anticipated response, both Liverpool and Manchester again lost confidence. The American markets were equally disappointed, and the speculators there began to exhibit symptoms of losing heart. Hitherto they had held on to their cotton and contracts, with a firm belief in a marked rise in prices, and as their purchases in this market matured, they replaced them by buying deliveries further off; but now they began to sell out without rebuying, while in some instances they turned "bears." Meanwhile, the position of spinners and manufacturers, but especially of the latter, became more and more unsatisfactory. The spinners were not actually losing money, but the manufacturers were suffering severely, and many looms were stopped. The upshot was dull markets from the middle of March until about the third week in May, accompanied by declining prices (with occasional slight interruption), ending in a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 3-16d for uplands on the spot, and 5-16d for distant futures, and a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d in the medium counts of yarn, and 3d per piece in shirtings. Middling upland was now (May 23) at 6 9-16d on the spot, and at 6 43-64d, for August-September delivery, against 6 11-16d and 7d on the 14th March. The spot price was still 3-16d higher than the lowest point touched in February, but distant deliveries were only 1-64d higher. 32's twist was $\frac{1}{2}$ d higher, but shirtings were $\frac{1}{2}$ d per piece lower than in February. Meantime, the exports of yarns and goods showed a reduction of 6.4 per cent. and 11.2 per cent. respectively, compared with the quantities shipped in the corresponding five months of 1881.

The prevalent opinion was that the fall would continue until middling upland touched 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, but, as usual, the near approach to the ideal bottom brought in buyers, who were anxious not to miss the lowest point, and during the remainder of May and nearly the whole of June there was considerable activity in both Liverpool and Manchester, accompanied by a revival of speculative confidence in America, the markets acting and reacting upon each other. In Liverpool, the sales, which were only 46,000 bales in the week ended June 1st, rose to 94,000, 78,000, 114,000, and 70,000 in the subsequent five weeks. A correspondingly increased business was done in yarns and goods, the effect of which was that the Board of Trade returns for the six months showed a reduction of only 3.6 per cent. in yarn, and 9.5 per cent. in goods, against 6.4 per cent. and 11.2 per cent. at the end of May. Between the 23rd May and 22nd June uplands advanced 5-16d per lb on the spot, and 3-16d to 9-32d for futures. Simultaneously yarn gained $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb, and shirtings 3d per piece. The increased business enabled manufacturers to get rid of a portion of their surplus stocks, and to obtain sufficient to enable them to abandon the partial short time adopted earlier in the year. The upward movement in values was helped by the warlike development of the political crisis in Alexandria, which caused an important advance in Egyptian cotton. There was a pause at the end of June, accompanied by a slight decline; but in July confidence in higher prices later on became stronger than ever, owing to the expectation that the cotton districts in Egypt would be flooded by Arabi Pasha, and that a very large part of the crop would be lost. There was less animation in Manchester than in Liverpool, and the purchases of cotton made by spinners were smaller, on average, in July than in June, but by the 27th July middling upland had run up to 7 1-16d on the spot, and for August-September delivery, against 6 9-16d

and 6 43-64d on the 23rd May. Meanwhile, the Egyptian market had been feverish and excited, brown sorts gaining about 2d per lb, and white about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. There was a similar exceptional advance in fine yarns and the goods made therefrom; and there was a sympathetic rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 1d per lb in Brazilian cotton and extra-stapled Orleans. The upward movement continued during the first half of August, spite of the fact that business in Manchester was brought to a standstill, and in the face of the most brilliant prospects of the new American crop. There was a strong belief in a September "corner," or, at least, a "squeeze," and many operators were looking for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb.

But the advance culminated on the 17th August, on which day middling was quoted at 7 3-16d on the spot, and 7 11-64d for September delivery. Fair brown Egyptian, which had touched 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d in February, was now at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and fair Pernam, which had been at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, was now at 8d. The successes of the British arms in August somewhat unsettled the market for Egyptians, and there was a reaction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d in brown; but the fall was subsequently more than recovered, and on the day before the fall of Tel-el-Kebir (known here as the 14th September) "fair" was quoted 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and "good fair" at 11d. In a single week there was a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and after sundry fluctuations the final quotations in December were 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for "fair" and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d for "good fair."

Between the 17th August and the 5th September American cotton lost 3-16d on the spot, and 7-32d for September deliveries, but the fall was almost recovered in the course of the subsequent week, the rise in Egyptian during the interim not being without its influence on the value of other growths. Moreover, the belief in a September "corner," and in the probability of a "squeeze" in October, again became prevalent. In Manchester, however, yarns and shirtings actually declined, and spinners fell back upon their surplus stocks of cotton, because they could buy November to January delivery at $\frac{3}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb below spot prices. The fall of Tel-el-Kebir not only settled Egyptians, but it gave a blow to all other descriptions of cotton, from which they have not since recovered. The so-called September "corner" ended in a complete fiasco, and October went out just as ignominiously as September. Both months, in fact, were "long," not "short." It was the "bulls" who were beaten, not the "bears." Middling upland closed at 6 11-16d at the end of September, at 6 3-16d at the end of October, and 5 15-16d at the end of November, and at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d at the end of December. During October and November, an extensive business was done in Manchester on the basis of about 6d per lb, many producers being placed under orders for several months into the new year. To cover these orders, spinners bought largely of American shipments, because they could buy at rates much below the parity of the prices ruling on this side. Twelve months previously the situation was exactly reverse, so that they were compelled to make the bulk of their purchases in Liverpool. About the middle of November, business in Manchester was checked by a suddenly adverse turn in the Indian exchange; and in December, with a continued and more serious fall, business was semi-suspended. Council drafts, which in October were at 1s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and in the third week of November at 1s 7 11-16d, were on the 6th December at 1s 7 7-16d, and on the 20th at 1s 7 1-16d. The general belief was that they would go to 1s 6d, and the effect was a depressed and disconsolate market. Of course, this state of things re-acted upon Liverpool, and increased the weakness already existing there; but the main cause of the fall in values in that market was the prospect of an unprecedentedly large American crop, which promised to reach 6,750,000 bales to 7,000,000 bales. The rapid decline has greatly improved the position of producers, inasmuch as while cotton has given way 1 7-16d from the highest point, the medium counts of yarn have lost only $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{3}{8}$ d per lb, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb shirtings only 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6d per piece, or $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb.

The opening, lowest, highest, closing, and average prices of middling upland, 32's cop twist, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb shirtings compare as follows for three years:—

	Mid. Uplands.			32's Cop Twist.			8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Shirtings.		
	1882.	1881.	1880.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1882.	1881.	1880.
Opening	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 8
Lowest	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11
Highest	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6
Closing	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The quotations for 32's twist and 8½ lb shirtings are in each case the averages of highest and lowest quotations given by various firms. Thus, the opening quotations for 32's in 1882 was 9½d to 10d, or an average of 9¾d, and that of 8½ lb shirtings 6s 6d to 8s 7½d, or an average of 7s 6¾d.

The average weekly movements in Liverpool in each month of 1882 are given as follows in the official circular:—

Month Ending	Sales and Forwarded.				Actual Export.	Import.
	Trade. bales.	Export. bales.	Speculation. bales.	Total. bales.		
Jan. 26.....4 weeks	58,910	2,580	1,987	63,477	2,952	98,472
Feb. 23.....4 "	62,335	3,072	1,673	67,080	4,220	94,278
Mar. 30.....5 "	77,564	5,346	2,760	85,670	5,242	97,291
April 27.....4 "	61,460	9,005	3,722	74,187	8,343	103,800
May 25.....4 "	70,165	10,363	2,842	83,370	10,543	89,336
June 29.....5 "	69,000	9,922	10,936	89,858	12,190	60,095
July 27.....4 "	61,000	6,767	10,413	78,180	11,683	25,357
Aug. 31.....5 "	48,240	5,412	4,222	57,874	7,543	31,900
Sept. 23.....4 "	43,487	4,653	1,315	49,460	9,295	26,850
Oct. 26.....4 "	53,400	5,382	1,010	59,792	6,675	51,605
Nov. 30.....5 "	70,736	9,333	1,854	81,923	8,012	90,108
Dec. 23.....4 "	65,272	4,752	1,578	71,602	10,731	115,357
Average 52 weeks	62,150	6,470	3,789	72,409	8,129	74,186

The quotations on the 1st January, and at the close of each month, were as follows:—

	Upland, Mid. d.	Pernam, Fair. d.	Egyptian, Good Fair. d.	Dhollera, Good Fair. d.	Broach, Good. d.	Bengal, Good Fair. d.
Jan. 1.....	6½	6½	7½	5½	6½	4½
Feb. 23.....	6½	6½	7½	4½	6½	4½
Mar. 31.....	6½	6½	7½	4½	6½	4½
April 30.....	6½	6½	7½	4½	6½	4½
May 31.....	6½	6½	7½	4½	6½	4½
June 30.....	6½	7½	9	4½	6½	3½
July 31.....	7½	7½	10½	5½	6½	3½
Aug. 31.....	7½	7½	10½	5½	6½	3½
Sept. 30.....	6½	7½	9½	4½	6½	3½
Oct. 31.....	6½	6½	9	4½	6½	3½
Nov. 30.....	6	6½	8½	4½	5½	3½
Dec. 31.....	5½	6½	8½	4½	5½	3½

Middling uplands touched 6¾d in February and 7 3-16d in August. Fair Pernam was not quoted below 6¾d until November, and in August it touched 8d. Good fair brown Egyptian was never quoted below 7½d, and it touched 11d in August; in the same month were paid the highest prices for Broach and Dhollera. For Bengal the highest prices were paid in January. For all descriptions, the lowest prices of the year were on the last day of December.

The average prices of the leading qualities compare as follows:—

	1882. d.	1881. d.	1880. d.	1879. d.	1878. d.
Uplands, middling	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Pernam, fair	7½	7½	6½	6½	6½
Egyptian, fair	8½	6½	7½	7½	7½
Dhollera, fair	4½	4½	5½	5	4½

The import, consumption, export, and stocks for Great Britain for the last four years compare as follows:—

Description.	IMPORT.			
	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1880. bales.	1879. bales.
American	2,592,070	2,741,740	2,633,940	2,427,480
Brazil	300,610	228,760	122,610	77,490
Egyptian	229,300	271,520	240,100	256,190
West India, &c.	61,290	67,360	73,530	91,940
Surat	807,090	325,870	377,090	203,150
Madras	12,980	71,970	82,590	109,470
Bengal and Rangoon	118,110	139,810	109,930	133,510
Total	4,234,860	3,837,030	3,639,700	3,350,230

Description.	CONSUMPTION TOTAL.			
	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1880. bales.	1879. bales.
American	2,394,480	2,505,000	2,368,140	2,145,570
Brazil	269,230	201,420	119,900	91,950
Egyptian	246,260	258,650	205,900	189,550
West India, &c.	43,120	38,610	59,500	64,860
East India, &c.	455,050	240,690	254,730	225,440
Total	3,408,140	3,244,370	3,068,260	2,717,370

Description.	CONSUMPTION PER WEEK.			
	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1880. bales.	1879. bales.
American	46,050	48,170	45,540	41,260
Brazil	5,180	3,870	2,310	1,770
Egyptian	4,730	4,930	5,120	3,640
West India, &c.	830	740	1,140	1,250
East India, &c.	8,750	4,630	4,900	4,340
Total	65,540	62,330	59,010	52,260

Description.	EXPORT.			
	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1880. bales.	1879. bales.
American	208,970	208,710	170,400	149,610
Brazil	18,920	18,610	6,040	3,050
Egyptian	14,110	11,940	8,920	11,300
West India, &c.	16,450	16,760	25,270	15,310
East India, &c.	412,400	281,560	320,560	305,050
Total	670,940	537,530	531,190	484,320

Description.	STOCKS IN THE PORTS.			
	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1880. bales.	1879. bales.
American	395,340	350,730	363,600	338,200
Brazil	26,440	16,980	8,250	10,580
Egyptian	44,630	60,200	55,270	79,080
West India, &c.	12,470	11,890	7,830	21,070
East India, &c.	260,820	86,200	70,800	76,480
Total	739,700	525,920	510,340	525,500

Description.	STOCKS AT THE MILLS.			
	1882. bales.	1881. bales.	1880. bales.	1879. bales.
American	120,000	176,000	180,000	65,000
Brazil	5,000	2,000	10,000	3,000
Egyptian	10,000	25,000	2,000	3,000
West India, &c.	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
East India, &c.	15,000	5,000	5,000	2,000
Total	152,000	210,000	170,000	115,000

The decrease in the imports from the United States and Egypt is due to the smaller crops; the increase from the East Indies is due partly to the larger crops, and partly to the fact that a greater proportion than usual was attracted to Liverpool, owing to the large speculative business done in the early months of the year in Surats to arrive. In this way Great Britain got more, and the Continent less, than would otherwise have been the case; but the distribution was subsequently rectified by a considerable increase in the re-exports to the Continent, which in 1882 amounted to 412,490 bales, against only 281,560 in 1881. The export of American, Brazil, &c., showed little change.

The increase in the stock in the ports (Liverpool, London, &c.), consists chiefly of East Indian. The decrease in the stocks held at the mills is due to the circumstance that spinners hold a very large stock afloat, whereas last year they held very little. Taking the stocks at the mills and afloat, spinners hold in the aggregate, much more cotton than they did twelve months ago.

The average weights of the bales imported were as follow:—

	United States. lbs.	Brazil. lbs.	Egypt. lbs.	W. India, &c. lbs.	Surat. lbs.	Madras. lbs.	Bengal. lbs.	All kinds. lbs.
1882	445	173	638	160	393	325	385	418
1881	450	180	651	170	392	325	380	424
1880	451	190	622	152	390	310	310	434

The average weight of the cotton exported was 398 lbs in 1882, against 400 in 1881, and 378 in 1880; and the average weight of the cotton consumed was 428 in 1882, against 441 in 1881, and 444 in 1880.

The weight of cotton consumed in 1882 was 1,548,073,120 lbs, equal to 3,645,180 bales of 400 lbs each, or 70,100 bales per week, against 69,200 bales in 1881, being an increase of 1.3 per cent., against an increase of 4.8 per cent. in 1881 over 1880. In bales of the uniform weight of 400 lbs, the consumption for ten years compares as follow:—

	Total. Bales.	Per Week. Bales.	Total. Bales.	Per Week. Bales.
1882	3,645,180	70,100	1877	3,093,430
1881	3,598,480	69,200	1876	3,185,940
1880	3,431,590	65,990	1875	3,075,970
1879	2,933,310	56,410	1874	3,165,320
1878	2,941,120	56,500	1873	3,115,370

The outlook is almost the reverse of what it was twelve months since. Then the indications were that the raw material would be deficient in supply, that prices would be high, and that the demand for yarns and goods would be slow, partly because of the high prices, and partly because the great markets of the world had already been filled up; but now there is before us the certainty of a large supply of the raw material at low prices, and the probability of an increased demand for yarns and goods, partly because of the low prices, and partly because, owing to the diminished shipments in 1882, the stocks abroad are much smaller than they were a year ago. That this must be so is evident from the following particulars of the exports of piece goods (in millions of yards):—

	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Europe (except Turkey)	3487	4167	3661	3777
Turkey, Egypt and Africa	540.2	500.3	528.6	468.6
* America	857.9	831.1	729.5	668.6
British East India	1,664.8	1,793.0	1,813.4	1,877.6
China, Japan, &c.	605.6	735.0	632.0	639.6
All other countries	331.5	410.7	397.7	387.9
Total	4,348.7	4,770.7	4,469.3	4,719.1

* This includes the entire American Continent, North and South West India Islands, &c.

Part of the reduced shipments to India and China is no doubt due to those markets having been overloaded by the heavy exports in 1880 and 1881; but some portion is certainly due to the increased production of the Indian mills; and this may account for the fact that the abolition of the balance of the Indian import duties in March last has not since led to any improvement in the demand for Manchester fabrics. The extraordinary progress made by the Indian mills is shown in the following table:—

	Spindles. No.	Cotton Used. lbs.	Cloth Produced. 6 Yards to the lb.
1874	593,000	44,475,000	505,000,000
1878	1,124,000	84,300,000	505,000,000
1882	1,620,000	146,000,000	730,000,000

The cloth thus produced not only competes with the products of Lancashire in India, but also in every market in the East, there being considerable exports to China, East Africa, &c.

Respecting the supply of the raw material, the probability is that the American crop will reach 6,700,000 to 7,000,000 bales, or from 1,315,000 to 1,565,000 bales more than last season. It is possible that India may send 200,000 to 250,000 bales less, and it is pretty certain that a smaller quantity will come from Egypt, and, perhaps, rather less from the Brazils; but experience shows that with a big American crop a small decrease from other countries gives no uneasiness to consumers, and very little gratification to speculators.

Unless some unforeseen development takes place in the movements of the American crop so as to lead to a reduction in the present estimates, which, as already stated, range from 6,700,000 to 7,000,000, prices are likely to rule much lower, on average, than for several years past. This is the best guarantee of a profitable trade for Lancashire; but the accounts from the principal foreign markets are still so unsatisfactory (though better than a short time back), that a rise in prices would put off the much-longed-for revived demand. At the moment producers are well under contract, owing to the large business done in October, November, and part of December, and for two or three months to come the mills will be kept fully at work.

Bearing in mind the fact that present prices are lower than have been witnessed since before the American War (except during the panic of 1878), it is hardly likely that they will sink much lower; at all events, if they do decline further, the fall is not likely to be more than temporary. A great deal will depend upon how the losses of speculators shall be met during this month (January) and next. On this point, of course, nothing is at present known. There is no reason to expect any difficulty, except that founded on the knowledge that some one must have lost a great deal of money in consequence of the fall which has taken place in prices. The only hope is, that the speculators have done so quickly "in" and "out" that the losses have been so evenly spread as not to seriously hurt any individual operators. In this way actual failures may be obviated. If nothing disastrous takes place during the spring months, it is hardly likely to occur later on, and as the year advances we may look for more activity at home and in the foreign markets than is apparently immediately in front. On the whole, 1883 promises to be more satisfactory than 1882.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER AND OUR EASTERN TRADE.

THAT the depreciation of silver has injuriously affected our trade with the East is beyond question. Our cotton manufacturers know, to their cost, that it has introduced into their business a most perplexing uncertainty, and in other branches of trade, also, the fluctuations on the Exchange have been a cause of disturbance and loss. It is true that against these losses considerable gains have to be set. There can be no doubt, for instance, that the drop in the price of silver has enabled the Indian exporter to sell his produce here at lower rates than would otherwise have been possible, and from this we reaped a very considerable benefit last year, when the supplies of Indian wheat came very opportunely to fill the gap caused by the deficiency of the American crops. So far, therefore, as this country, as a whole, is concerned, the losses incurred by those sending goods to India have, to a greater or less degree, been compensated for by the gains of the consumers of Indian products, and the fall in silver has thus by no means been the unmitigated evil which many have represented.

Still, such a currency disturbance as that we have been experiencing for some time past must, on the whole, have proved prejudicial. It is not, in the end, good for trade that it should be artificially stimulated, as the export trade of India has been, nor that it should be made more speculative and uncertain, as has been our trade with the East. That some people may make considerable profits out of such complications does not alter the fact that their ultimate result is injurious. Thus far there is a general accord amongst all who have considered this silver question. But here also harmony ends. When we pass to the consideration of the best means of remedying the evil, the most

divergent and antagonistic opinions are found to prevail. On the one hand, we have those who wish by special currency legislation to force up the price of silver to its old level, and by statutory enactments to maintain it there. Others, again, would have us abandon silver altogether as the monetary standard of India, and set up a gold standard in its place; while many other projects, more or less ingenious in character, and aiming at a combination of these two methods, have from time to time been put forward.

Into the many theoretic currency questions to which these various schemes have given rise it is not our purpose at present to enter. Much writing about them has tended rather to obscure than to elucidate the subject. And, besides, the issue, so far as our manufacturers are concerned, is so broad and well defined, that it is capable of being put in a way that every practical man can understand and appreciate. That silver has fallen in price is to them a matter of very little moment, for the actual decline affects them very slightly. They could carry on their business quite as well, as safely and as steadily with silver at 2s an ounce, as if its price stood again at 5s an ounce. It is not by the price itself, but by the fluctuations in the price that they are affected. It matters nothing to a merchant who sends goods to Calcutta whether he is paid in rupees, whose value, measured in gold, is only 1s, or in rupees worth 1s 8d, provided that he knows beforehand, and with certainty, what the value of the coin will be. He can then adjust his prices to the value of the currency. But when there is a constantly fluctuating exchange, the best and most far-seeing men of business must be baffled. A transaction which at the rate of exchange current when it was entered into promised to yield a fair profit may, in consequence of a fall in the effective value of the rupee, result in a loss.

Practically, therefore, all that our manufacturers and traders are concerned to secure is reasonable stability in the price of silver. Projects merely for enhancing the value of the metal may work to the interest of those who have silver to sell, but not to the advantage of those engaged in trade. To the latter, the question is not highness of value, but steadiness of value; and the really vital point for their consideration is, not how silver can be kept from falling, but how it can be most speedily brought to a level which is likely to be permanently maintained. What the bi-metallists maintain is, that this desired stability can best be attained by an artificial arrangement between all the chief countries of the world. Let us all, they say, fix the price of silver as 15½ of that metal to 1 of gold; and although that is much more than the silver is really worth, yet by that compact between ourselves, we shall be able to keep it artificially at that price. But men of business must in their own experience have found how futile combinations to keep the price of any article above its proper value have always proved. They have seen a combination of the kind tried lately by the ironmasters, and found ineffectual. They must have observed how the recent attempt of the India Council to dictate the price of one of the competing forms of remittance to the East has broken down, and they must be able to call to mind many instances of the proved impossibility of substituting artificial for natural regulation of prices. The coalition endures for a time, but after a while some of its members break off, the whole combination falls to pieces, and the difficulties it was formed to overcome revive in an aggravated form.

There are many other objections to the proposals of the bi-metallists, but this is the one which stands in the forefront, and which is in itself fatal to their schemes. All that their plans promise, even if they could be successfully carried into operation—which we do not believe possible, for it is just as impolitic, and as useless, to try to fix the price of silver by law as the price of iron or coal—is a temporary smoothing over of existing complications, purchased at the expense of still greater troubles in the future. If permanent steadiness is to be attained, it can only be by leaving the natural forces which determine the prices of all commodities to have free play with regard to silver also. Those who speak as if they believed that unless special legislation is offered silver will be abandoned for currency purposes speak erroneously. Silver always will be utilised for coinage purposes, and utilised to

an enormous extent. If the Latin Union, for instance, were dissolved to-morrow, this country would not want a single silver coin less than it now does, and like us, other nations would find employment for large amounts of silver, either as the standard of their currency, or as subsidiary coinage. Nor has the idea that if we do not consent to be parties to an attempt to bolster up the price of silver, the nations which now hold large stocks of the metal will throw them upon the market, and sacrifice them at any price, any better basis to rest upon. We may be very certain that no such suicidal policy will be followed. And if we set these chimerical ideas aside, the conclusion must be, that the best thing to be done is to leave silver alone. So long as the market is kept in uncertainty and suspense by constant agitations for this or that interference with demand or supply, it is impossible that it can settle down, but if we leave it to adjust itself, it will find its natural level, a level at which, whether it be high or low, there is a reasonable prospect of its remaining.

OUR WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

The feature of the wool market during 1882 has been, like that of 1881, one of steadiness. No great fluctuations in values have taken place, and excitement and depression have been alike wanting.

The clip of 1881 was a full average in point of condition and quality, which the clip of 1882 scarcely reached, but as the number of sheep clipped have considerably increased, there has been an increase in the quantity of wool grown in 1882. The production of wool appears to have kept pace with the demand, for we find that the average price obtained in the London sales was almost exactly the same in 1882 as it was in 1881.

Fine Australians and Colonials, both merino and cross-bred, have advanced from 1d to 1½d, while the coarser cross-bred wools have receded as much in price. This is owing, no doubt, to the increased demand for fine soft wools, which are required for the close, neat styles at present fashionable in woollen goods.

Home wools come under the class of coarse wools, and these, like the colonial wools of the same class, have gone considerably down in price, and there is very little demand indeed, even at the depreciated value.

It has already become a practical question with the wool growers at home, why they do not now receive such a price for their wool as they did in former years? The answer is, that home-grown wools are too coarse and lusty in the fibre for the goods which are at present fashionable; and although there is no wool which gives more satisfaction and more pleasant wear to the consumer, yet Fashion is so imperative in its dictates, and so universally felt, that the very gentlemen who are asking this question may be found wearing goods which cannot be made from home wools.

What, then, is the remedy for the evil? Two things might be suggested—first, that the wool grower should pay more attention than hitherto to the fineness or quality of his wool; and second, that less heed should be paid to the idea that the quality of cloth is produced by its finish. Quality in cloth, as in every other article, is governed by the material from which it is manufactured; and while finish may produce different appearances, it cannot alter the texture. It is no uncommon thing, however, to hear tailors and others who should know better recommend a cloth because of its Saxony finish, when it should be known that the texture which in the trade is called Saxony is produced not by the finish, but by the wool from which it is made.

Smooth-faced cloths have for some years been fashionable in towns, and this idea seems now to be pervading the country, although such goods are not at all suitable for country wear. True economy, and at the same time real comfort, points to a good Cheviot tweed as making the best country wear.

If, then, these gentlemen who are interested in the prosperity of wool-growing at home would study this matter more fully, and be less guided by the present fashion—which is, at most, only an idea—they would, by wearing goods made from their own wools, exercise a very

considerable influence on the value of their article, and at the same time supply themselves with clothing which would be more suitable for the purpose for which they intend it.

During the years that Fashion favoured coarse material—say, 1863, 1864, 1865, and again in 1872—our farmers received a much better price for their wool than they are likely to get again, because at that time they had much less competition from the colonies and elsewhere in wools, closely allied to, and in many respects superior to, our home-grown produce. The following table shows the price of a good Cheviot clip for the last fifty years:—

PRICE PER LB OF GOOD CHEVIOT WOOL since 1830.

Year	d	Year	d	Year	d	Year	d	Year	d
1830	7½	1840	12½	1850	12½	1860	20	1870	14
1831	11½	1841	12½	1851	12½	1861	16	1871	20
1832	10½	1842	11½	1852	12½	1862	19½	1872	23½
1833	12	1843	11	1853	15½	1863	21½	1873	20
1834	20	1844	14½	1854	11½	1864	28	1874	19
1835	15½	1845	14½	1855	14½	1865	21	1875	18
1836	19	1846	13	1856	16	1866	19½	1876	15½
1837	12	1847	12	1857	18½	1867	17	1877	15½
1838	16½	1848	9	1858	14½	1868	17	1878	16
1839	13½	1849	11½	1859	18½	1869	17½	1879	10½

These are the prices paid for good Cheviot wool at the wool fairs, which are held in July of each year.

Analysing this table, it will be seen that the average prices each decade have been—

Period	Per lb. d
1830 to 1839 (inclusive)	13½
1840 to 1849	12½
1850 to 1859	14½
1860 to 1869	19½
1870 to 1879	17½
1880-81-82	12½

In the production of foreign wools the increase has been very rapid, the total imports to Great Britain from the Australian colonies and the Cape having risen from 707,810 bales in 1881 to 1,191,266 bales in 1882.

As in the raw material, so in the manufactured article, 1882 has been an uneventful year. The prevailing feature has been one of dulness and difficulty in disposing of goods, leading to the conclusion that the machinery in the world is capable of producing more woollen goods than the demand requires. This has been especially true of goods made for the consumption of the home market. In spite of hostile tariffs, in many cases amounting to almost prohibitory duties, our foreign trade in woollen cloths appears to prosper, but it would prosper much more if there were more free markets open to the energy and enterprise of our manufacturers.

The Free-trade principles, so deeply rooted in the politics of our mother country, do not appear to have struck deeply into our colonies, for we find that even they, who owe so much to the fostering care of Great Britain, are doing all they can to keep out our produce.

Canada in years past was a large consumer of British woollens, and although the trade is still large, it would have been much more important but for the heavy duties which are now exacted upon imported woollens.

Australia, too, except in the colony of New South Wales, follows the Protective rather than the Free-trade course; but it is worthy of note that while all the Australian colonies are rapidly advancing, the prosperity of New South Wales is greater than any other colony. Her population and wealth are increasing in a greater ratio than the other divisions of the Australian continent.

The business of the year may be summed up thus:—An increase in the quantity of wool imported, which has, nevertheless, been all taken up, for stocks are not at present heavy, with a steady, large consumption going on. In goods a large aggregate business has been done at very unremunerative prices to the manufacturers, but the goods have been disposed of, and stocks in the hands of merchants are not larger than they were at the same time last year.

The tendency of the wool market appears to be to slightly higher prices; and as soon as a rise is established, there will also follow a brisker demand for the goods, in order that merchants may replenish their stock before the corresponding rise in the manufactured article takes place.

TRADE IN GERMANY.

DESIRING to make the work of the Chambers of Commerce of Germany more useful to the general public, and for the better information of the members of those Chambers, the permanent committee of the "Deutsche Handelstag" (the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Germany) decided two years ago on the publication of annual reports on the trade of Germany, the second volume of which, dealing with 1881, has just appeared. The book, going as its title page, "Das Deutsche Wirthschaft-jahr," indicates, beyond the scope of a mere commercial history, gives a deal of information on the finances of the Empire, on insurance, co-operative, and friendly societies, on railways, shipping, and traffic in general, on agriculture, banking, credit, money market, &c.; but the principal part is devoted to trade and commerce and industry proper, and with regard to these goes into the minutest detail. It is impossible to enter here in detail into all that mass of special information, which, besides, useful and interesting as it certainly may still be to German traders and manufacturers, would be of little practical value to the commercial world of England. Those who take a special interest in the matter must, therefore, be referred to the book itself. Here it will be sufficient to briefly state what in general outlines is said about the course of events during the year. At the end of 1880, the report says, there arose a hope that the commercial crisis, which Germany had been suffering from for years, had reached its climax; that it was passing away, and that the country was on the road to a slow, but sure and steady improvement. This expectation, it is stated, was during the year under review fully realised. The situation now rests on a firmer, on a sounder basis. Business, although not always very profitable, has increased. Confidence has been restored. But with all that, the report proceeds, there is a great difference between the economical movement of last year and that of the preceding one. The real importance of the sudden expansion of trade, which, caused chiefly by a strong foreign, more especially by a strong American, demand, set in at the end of 1879 having been over-rated, the increase in trade and production was extended and prolonged far beyond its legitimate limits, until in the following spring there was a sharp reaction, involving severe losses, which greatly reduced, if not entirely absorbed, the gains of the earlier part of the year. These lessons had not been lost on the industrial and commercial classes; and when at the end of 1880 there were signs of another revival of business perceptible, they sceptically showed great caution and reticence, the consequence of which has been that during the first eight months the improvement made but slow progress, and it was not until the last four months of the year that, confidence in the stability of the situation having gained ground, activity in almost all branches had become general. Towards the close of the year, with but two exceptions, flour milling and tobacco manufacturing, all trades could be said to be fairly brisk and prosperous.

But there is another interesting question left. The new German tariff came into full operation on the 1st of January, 1880. For obvious reasons it is scarcely ever possible to fully recognise in the first year the effects of important changes in the tariff of a great commercial country; and, there were in 1880 certain special forces at work, rendering that task still more difficult. The year 1881 would therefore be better adapted to test the case. What does the book say about it? The original reports of the different Chambers of Commerce of Germany contain, almost all of them, some remarks on the effects of the tariff and the new commercial policy of Germany, and very conflicting and contradictory these remarks are. Some of the Chambers, having from the beginning of the struggle been afflicted with strong protectionist proclivities, stick to their colours, and are now loud in their praise of the blessings of protection, whilst the Chamber of Nuremberg, for instance, formerly a staunch supporter of protective duties, confesses now to have been mistaken. Most of the Chambers of Commerce have from the beginning been, and are now, opposed to the new commercial policy, and they are not wanting in stating practical reasons for it. The Chamber of Hanover, for instance, says German iron not being able to compete in

price or quality with English or with Scotch iron, the duty on pig iron has had a very damaging effect on the ironfounders of the district. Then again, the report of the Chamber of Mehlhausen, in Thuringia, states that "the increase in the duty on yarns has greatly injured our export trade in woollens—a fact which our English competitors know very well how to turn to their advantage and account." And somewhat similar is the complaint of the manufacturers of velveteens, which is to the effect that "the sharp competition of English manufacturers to which that trade was formerly exposed has of late greatly fallen off; but makers not being able to obtain yarns of equally good quality in Germany, keenly suffer from being compelled to import their double yarns from England (*i.e.*, from being compelled to pay a high duty on those yarns)." Many similar passages show how severely in certain quarters the pinch is felt; but the most striking example of the disastrous effects of Prince Bismarck's commercial policy is given in the report on the flour-milling industry. The introduction of a duty on grain necessitated, or was thought to necessitate, that the exporter of flour said to be produced from imported grain should be entitled to drawback, on proving to the satisfaction of the Custom-house officers the identity of the flour, to be exported with the imported grain, on which the duty was paid. With this demand it was, of course, almost impossible to comply, and it was, therefore, a terrible blow for those large establishments which mill solely or chiefly imported grain for export to England and Holland. A flour mill in Stralsund exhausted, in consequence of that measure, during 1881 its accumulated reserve of 93,660 marks, and lost 43,053 marks into the bargain. Having become aware of the damage done by that measure, the German Government have since ordered it to be rescinded, but not until it has produced effects which for years to come must exercise a most prejudicial effect on the very important milling industry of Germany. In Denmark, nine large flour-mills have been established, which, even if the duty be unpaid in Germany—not being hampered with the trouble and the expenses of constant communication with revenue officers—are able to compete most severely with the German flour-mills; the more so as the same duty on grain has, to the great detriment of Königsberg and Dantzic, diverted the Russian wheat-trade into new channels. And all this is what Prince Bismarck calls protecting native labour and industry.

As mentioned above, there was besides flour milling but one influential trade the state of which in 1881 was very unsatisfactory—that of tobacco-manufacturing; the principal cause of that unfavourable condition being also to be found in the economical policy of Prince Bismarck, who, it was feared, might succeed in enforcing his dreaded tobacco monopoly. That touches on an altogether different question, and we need not, therefore, here enlarge upon it; especially as there is little probability of even the imperious Chancellor of the German Empire again attempting to confront the German Parliament with his favourite scheme of a tobacco monopoly, with its large army of State-paid officials, as useful and effective electioneering agents. The losses incurred from that cause in 1881 are, therefore, not likely ever to occur again; but at the time they were heavy enough, and it certainly is a remarkable fact that the state of the only two important trades, which in the generally fairly prosperous year of 1881 had to experience the very reverse of prosperity, was directly due to the economical views of Prince Bismarck, and to his partly rather too successful attempt to force those wrong-headed views upon the country.

THE IRON TRADE IN 1882.

UPON a review of the iron trade during 1882, "fairly satisfactory" must, on the whole, be the verdict pronounced. The volume of trade, as will be seen from the figures which follow, is the largest on record. Prices have fluctuated a little, but, on the whole, the level has been below the average, and the trade has been free from those violent fluctuations which have been experienced in other years. Wages for the greater part of the year having been low, it is believed that manufacturers have done fairly well, the heavy failures which have lately been reported having all

been in connection with the tin-plate trade, which has been in a very depressed and unprofitable condition for several years past. The heavy stocks of pig iron in Scotland and Middlesbro' have been somewhat reduced during the year, but as this was due to the restrictive measures adopted with regard to the production rather than to any marked development of demand, the effect on prices has been but slight. Towards the close of the year the prospect of a reduction in the American tariff roused the expectations of some speculators, but the uncertainty surrounding the question prevented the effect being very manifest.

Notwithstanding the restrictive measures adopted in the Middlesbro' and Scotch districts, the output of the year is likely to be slightly in excess of 1881. According to the monthly returns published in "Griffith's Iron Trade Circular," the average monthly number of furnaces in blast during 1882 is 566, against 560 in 1881. We estimate the total production of pig iron in the United Kingdom at 8,450,000 tons, against 8,377,364 tons in 1881, and 7,749,233 tons in 1880; and it is this development of production which has prevented that rise in prices which might have been anticipated as the result of a steadily increasing consumption. The conspicuous and almost inexplicable feature of last year's business was, that with a considerably enlarged trade and decreasing stocks prices during the twelve months made no permanent advance. This can only be explained on the presumption that prices being close upon the actual cost of production it was desirable to increase the output as much as possible so as to compensate for the smallness of the profit on each transaction by an increase in the number of transactions. A decided advance or fall in prices would probably change this; for with higher prices the men would obtain increased wages and work shorter hours, whilst a fall of any importance would lead to some furnaces being put out of blast.

The year opened hopefully, and prices were firm during a part of the month of January, but afterwards a quieter feeling prevailed, and prices receded until the month of May, when the depression was at its worst. During this period Scotch warrants had fallen from 53s 1½d to 46s 8d, and mixed numbers of hematite from 62s 6d to 52s 6d. Owing to the combined action of the Middlesbro' makers, their prices were comparatively steady, ranging between 43s 6d and 42s. During the months of June and July a stronger feeling manifested itself, and prices both of pig and manufactured advanced slightly in price. Towards the close of September a more decided improvement was witnessed, but this was caused mainly by a movement among the colliers and others for higher wages, which led buyers to anticipate an early advance in prices. At the quarterly meeting in October some of the leading makers in South Staffordshire advanced their prices 10s per ton, but as some of the more important firms declined to be bound by this decision, confidence in the advance was shaken, and during the closing month of the year this advance was as good as lost. No reduction, however, has taken place in the wages, so that manufacturers enter upon the New Year severely handicapped, having to pay increased wages without any advance in prices.

As the American trade has absorbed a large part of our exports during 1882, and as its continuance is a question of the utmost importance in respect to the future, it will be well to look at a few facts connected with this branch of the iron trade. The total quantity shipped to the United States during the twelve months have amounted to about 1,193,000 tons, or 27 per cent. of the total exports. This has consisted to a large extent of Bessemer pig iron, rails, and blooms, all of which are connected with the rail trade of America. The latest reports respecting this department of the American iron trade have been dismal in the extreme, so much so that many were of opinion that the condition of matters had been exaggerated with a view to affect the action of Congress in regard to the tariff.

After making all due allowance for this possibility, the fact remains, that during the year 1882 the price of steel rails receded from \$58 to \$40 per ton. This fall is due to two causes—first, to a considerable arrest in the movement for laying down new lines of railway; and,

secondly, to the great expansion of the producing power of the rail mills. During the last three years it is estimated that about 28,000 miles of new rails have been laid down, which, at the moderate estimate of 5,000l per mile, represents 140 millions sterling. If it be remembered that a large proportion of this amount has been abstracted from the floating capital of the country, it is scarcely to be wondered at if our American cousins want a little time to recuperate before going ahead further. In 1881, the production of steel and iron rails in the United States was 1,844,100 tons, and the imports 386,322 tons—together, 2,230,422 net tons of 2,000 lbs, and this was sufficient for 9,650 miles of new lines, together with a large extent of renewals and repairs to existing roads. The production of 1882 was even greater, and the extent of new lines laid down is estimated at over 10,000 miles; but it is anticipated there will be a very serious falling off in these figures in 1883, and that the present capacity of the United States mills will be more than sufficient to supply all that will be required. In face of these facts, the outlook for the English trade, so far as the United States are concerned, would be dismal enough, were it not that there is a slight gleam of hope in connection with a possible revision and reduction of the existing tariff. At present the duty on steel rails is \$28 per ton, but it is proposed to reduce it to \$17 92c. The present price of steel rails at works in America (\$40) is said to be unremunerative, but with the possibility of a reduction in wages if trade remains dull, there is no reason to doubt that plenty of manufacturers will be able to produce them at this figure. Steel rails at 5l, f.o.b. Cumberland or Wales, would cost with freight, insurance, and duty of \$17 92c, about \$45 to \$46 laid down in New York. Unless, therefore, prices in the United States rise over \$45, there is not much hope for our home manufacturers, even after a reduction of duty is obtained. Present low prices will favour extensive renewals and repairs, and in some cases further new lines will be projected, but the demand will require to be very considerable before it overtakes the powers of American manufacturers to supply. We may hope, however, to get some orders for the more distant points, such as Mexico and California.

In contrast with the prospects of trade with the United States, it is gratifying to report such a large and steady increase in our exports to other countries. Compared with 1881, there is an increase of nearly 500,000 tons in our shipments to countries other than the United States—the following being the principal, Germany and Holland, India, Australia, South Africa, Canada, and France. More than half of this increase is under the head of pig iron, the remainder being manufactured.

It can scarcely be said that the prospects for the coming year are particularly bright. In fact, until the uncertainty surrounding the future of our trade with America is cleared up, it is almost impossible to forecast the future. Prices, however, are moderately low, and with such a satisfactory "all-round" trade doing there cannot be any very great depression; the worst that could happen would be a fall such as would lead to the stoppage of over-production.

THE FACTORY ACTS.—NEW REGULATIONS.

WHEN the Factory and Workshops Acts were consolidated in 1878 an important authority was invested in the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by which he was enabled to grant certain modifications in special cases, which were calculated to meet the special exigencies of particular trades. It had long been felt that there was a want of elasticity about the regulations enforced by the various Factory and Workshop Acts, particularly when they came to be applied to all the varied branches of manufacture carried on in the country. An arrangement of working hours or of meal times which would be perfectly suitable to one trade or to one locality would be inconvenient to another, and, within certain limits, the Home Secretary was authorised to grant certain modifications. This authority was largely taken advantage of throughout the country, and having been interpreted in a fairly liberal spirit by the Department charged with the duty of enforcing the pro-

various of the Factory and Workshops Act, it has afforded a large number of employers in various trades a considerable amount of relief. In manufactures, for example, which are subject to fluctuations in demand, either owing to change of season or of fashion, or in which the processes are likely to be interfered with by the weather, permission is given to work a limited amount of overtime with young persons over fourteen years of age and women. This modification employers have availed themselves of to a wide extent, as it is especially useful to such of them as are engaged in a retail trade.

The whole of the modifications granted by the Secretary of State under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, expired on the 31st of December last, but the fact that they have nearly all been renewed may be accepted as a proof that they have not been abused by the employes of labour throughout the country. Sir William Harcourt, however, has imposed some new conditions on those who propose to avail themselves of these modifications, which are important, and which, we suppose, have been suggested by the experience of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories during the last year or two. Availing himself of the authority given him by the 63rd section of the Act of 1878, the Home Secretary proposes to make it a condition of the employment of young persons and women beyond the ordinary hours in factories and workshops where such employment is authorised, that there shall be a space of at least four hundred cubic feet in such factory or workshop for every young person so employed. The minimum space which an Inspector of Factories looks for in a factory or workshop in which people are employed during the ordinary term is two hundred and fifty cubic feet; and when it is borne in mind that when overtime is worked it is invariably at the close of the day and in daylight, when the atmosphere of the factory or workshop is likely to be in its worst condition, we think Sir William Harcourt's new condition will be acknowledged as by no means unreasonable. In dressmaking and in the manufacture of wearing apparel generally, the workrooms are not unfrequently both ill-ventilated and over-crowded, and the Secretary of State perhaps might have gone further in enforcing conditions for the protection of the workpeople. The working of overtime, for example, might have been positively forbidden in similar workrooms, which are generally both dark and damp, and therefore unhealthy. Another alteration which has been made in the modifications of the Factory Act is the cancelling of the permission given to work young persons and women in workshops connected with retail shops between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Employment in such workshops in future will be restricted to the period between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. This change will, no doubt, have an influence in assisting the early closing movement in retail shops, which has been so long agitated for. There can be no question that a great deal of time is now needlessly wasted in retail places of business, and the general curtailment which has taken place in the hours of work of the operatives generally within the last few years renders it all the less necessary for the retail tradesmen to keep their shops open to such a late hour as is now customary.

TRADE NOTES.

THE SHIPPING TRADE OF LONDON IN 1882.—The number and tonnage of ships engaged in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared out of the Port of London during the past year, compare with 1881 as follows:—

	Year 1882.		Year 1881.		Increase or Decrease.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Total clearances with cargoes	6,436	3,755,935	6,322	3,636,982	114 increase in number, an 118,953 increase in tons.
Clearances in ballast	1,955	942,753	1,750	791,278	196 increase in number, and 151,475 increase in tons.
Total entries	11,094	6,110,523	...	5,810,043	Increase of 300,480 in tons.

Of the total number clearing with cargoes, 4,408 were steamers, representing in the aggregate 2,795,545 tons, or nearly three-quarters of the whole tonnage clearing for the year. The number of British vessels clearing was 4,983, with a total tonnage of 3,126,098 tons. Out of the 11,094 vessels entering, 6,557, representing 4,375,995 tons, were steamers.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF SPAIN.—The following are the latest returns of the foreign trade of Spain:—

	TEN MONTHS ending OCTOBER.		Increase.
	1882.	1881.	
Value of imports	19,632,000	18,002,000	3,030,000
Value of exports	20,797,800	19,556,300	1,241,500

The chief increase in the exports is in the shipments of

wine, and chiefly of the lightest wines, as will be seen from the following comparison:—

	SHIPMENTS of WINE—TEN MONTHS ending OCTOBER.		
	1882.	1881.	Increase.
Common wines	6,603,500	6,169,700	+ 433,800
Medium do	1,936,000	1,751,300	+ 184,700
Generous do	806,000	834,200	- 28,200
	9,345,500	8,755,200	+ 590,300

GOLD MINING AT THE CAPE.—Very dismal accounts of the condition of this industry are now being received. The *Diamond Fields Advertiser* reports that it is now almost impossible to get work at the gold-fields. Several companies and firms have stopped working in the mines, and thus a large number of Europeans have been thrown idle. Salaries and wages also are being cut down, and to the scarcity of work are superadded dearness of provisions and great sickness. The extent of misery and want is truly appalling. Another paper attributes the present state of affairs to over speculation and to mismanagement on the part of some of the mining companies. The great mistake with the company system is, it states, that claims have been in every instance put in at more than four times their honest value. If the promoters had been less grasping, and only had a trifling regard for the future of the place, the present block, it holds, would never have occurred.

MEDICINES AND DRUGS IN JAPAN.—A new tax upon medicines and drugs came into force in Japan on the 1st inst. Hitherto dealers in those articles have only had to pay the usual trade tax, which is levied uniformly upon all tradesmen. Now, however, each box or parcel containing drugs must have affixed to it a stamp, the value of which will amount, at the minimum, to ten per cent. of the cost of the medicines. The stamps are to be distributed by the Government agents among all apothecaries and druggists, who will be required, under severe penalties, to deface each stamp before selling the article to which it is affixed. It is hoped that the tax will be very productive, as drugs and medicines have a large sale in Japan, but at the same time its effect can hardly fail to be to lessen the use and diminish the Japanese imports of these articles.

OSTRICH FARMING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The South Australian Parliament has passed an Ostrich Farming Bill, which has received the assent of the Governor. It provides that any person or company can take up 5,000 acres of land on twenty-one years' lease, by paying 2s 6d an acre, no further amount being payable until the end of the term, when 17s 6d an acre is to be paid. At the end of the third year the lessees will be compelled to have eight ostriches for every thousand acres, and to maintain that number till the tenth year. From the tenth year to the fourteenth year they must have twenty ostriches, and from the fourteenth to the twenty-first year fifty ostriches per thousand acres. An ostrich farm, it appears, has been established by a Mr Malcom, at Hilton, and it is stated that it is the success of this undertaking, and the proved suitability of South Australia for this branch of business, that has led to the passing of the Bill.

NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN MEXICO.—The *Mexican Financier* announces that the Minister of Public Works has granted to two parties a concession, allowing them, for the term of ten years to gather the maguey plant on Government lands. This plant, which is abundant in most parts of the Republic, has, it is affirmed, a fibre equal to the best Yucatan jute, and produces an excellent quality of paper pulp. The concession stipulated is for the erection within two years from the date of the contract of a paper and textile mill for the utilisation of the plant, each of the mills to cost not less than 50,000*l*. For each mill the Government will pay a premium of 6,000*l*. The same paper states that the French gentleman who was long ago successful in securing the concession for the Mexican National Bank, has opened in the City of Mexico an establishment for the permanent exhibition of all kinds of French goods, with a view to stimulate trade in those products. It announces also that a number of large cotton manufacturers in Mexico, finding the demand for their goods growing very rapidly, have determined to establish their own line of steamers to carry the raw cotton from New Orleans to Vera Cruz.

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

THERE has been issued this week by the Board of Trade a return of the import duties levied in European countries and the United States upon the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.* This record is in continuation of a similar return published in 1880, and, unfortunately, the story that it tells is far from a pleasant one. It shows that it is true that during the past two years some reductions of duties have taken place mainly in connection with the revision of the treaties between France and other Powers. Mutual concessions were then made, and we, in virtue of our right to claim the most-favoured-nation treatment, got the benefit of them. These reductions, however, are far more than counterbalanced by numerous augmentations of rates, and, on the whole, the tendency has been to an enhancement of duties. In a preface to the return, the main alterations since 1880 are well summarised. Indeed, altogether, the volume is excellently compiled, the English equivalents of all the foreign tariff rates being given, and reference to particular duties facilitated by a good and full index; and in issuing it the Board of Trade have done a good service to traders. For detailed information as to the various tariffs, reference must be made to the return itself, but the following résumé of the changes since 1880, which we take from the introductory statement, will be of general interest:—

"In this return a tendency is to be observed in almost all European countries either to maintain or increase their Customs' tariffs. In the case of Holland, where a large number of articles are admitted free, and such duties as are imposed are moderate in amount, there have, however, been no changes of importance since 1880. Some very important reductions have been made in the Portuguese Conventional Tariff on the occasion of the renewal of the treaty between that country and France, but the duties not provided for under the treaty have been increased by 6 per cent. In France, again, while many reductions have to be noted, the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties on a large number of articles appears to have resulted in an increase of duties on some important articles which are the produce of the United Kingdom. In Norway, Spain, Austria, Switzerland, and Greece, the alterations are almost uniformly in an upward direction, and the same remark applies to Russia, except as regards the duties on iron and steel. In the tariffs of Sweden, Belgium and Italy some reductions have been introduced on the revision of their treaties with France, though in the case of Italy the increased tariff of 1873 has not been substantially affected. The tariffs of Denmark, Germany (except as regards some descriptions of woollen goods), Turkey, and the United States have remained unchanged during the past two years. Subjoined are further details as to the changes."

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.—The House Ways and Means Committee at Washington has now practically completed its consideration of the report of the Tariff Commission. The Committee has in the main followed very closely the recommendations of the Commission, and the opinion is gaining ground that reforms on the lines indicated will not be very long delayed. Subjoined is the text of the metals tariff, which is the most important section of the report.

SCHEDULE C.—METALS.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites: fifty cents per ton; as pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing less than fifteen per centum of silica: fifty cents per ton, and in addition thereto two and one half cent per pound for the copper contained therein.

Oxide of manganese, fifty cents per ton.

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel of every description, including old iron and old steel railway bars, steel filings, borings, turnings, steel railway bars crop ends, none of which shall exceed twenty-four inches in length, steel ingot, cogged ingot, bloom, slab, and billet crop ends, none of which shall exceed five inches in length: three tenths of one cent per pound.

Provided, That nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured by remelting or rerolling.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, made by the Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, open hearth, or by any other process except the crucible process, weighing not less than five hundred pounds each and measuring not less than five inches square nor less than five inches in least diameter of cross section of the ingots, cogged ingots, or blooms, nor less than five inches in thickness nor ten inches in width of the slabs: six tenths of one cent per pound.

Iron railway bars, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard: seven tenths of one cent per pound.

Steel railway bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard: eight tenths of one cent per pound.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide, nor less than three eighths of one inch thick: nine tenths of one cent per pound; comprising round iron not less than three fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three fourths of one inch square: one cent per pound; comprising flats less

than one inch wide, or less than three eighths of one inch thick: round iron less than three fourths of one inch, and not less than seven sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three fourths of one inch square: one cent and two tenths of one cent per pound.

Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum *ad valorem*.

Iron or steel tee rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, and iron or steel flat rails, punched: one and two tenths of one cent per pound.

Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: one and one half of one cent per pound.

Armour, or other plate, iron or steel, or combination of iron and steel, finished or unfinished, not less than one and a half inches thick: two and one half of one cent per pound.

Boiler, or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and one half, and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge: one and three tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge: one and one half of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, and not thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge: one and seven tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge, and all iron commercially known as common or black taggers' iron, whether put up in boxes or bundles or not: one and nine tenths of one cent per pound.

Polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron, or sheet-steel by whatever name designated: three cents per pound.

Provided, That plate or sheet or taggers' iron, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold rolled, or single rolled, or smoothed by rolling, shall pay one half cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers' iron.

Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers' iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin: two and two tenths of one cent per pound; corrugated or crimped sheet-iron or steel: one and nine tenths of one cent per pound.

Provided, that all shapes or blanks, of sheet or plate, or skelp iron, if not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, shall pay one half cent per pound more duty than is imposed upon the material of which such shapes or blanks are made.

Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron, without reference to length, and by whatever name called, eight inches or less in width and not thinner than number ten wire gauge: one and two tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number ten wire gauge and not thinner than number seventeen wire gauge: one and four tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number seventeen wire gauge: one and six tenths of one cent per pound.

Provided, That all articles not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, whether wholly or partly manufactured, made from the hoop, band, or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such hoop, band, or scroll iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay one fourth of one cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made, or which shall be such material of chief value.

Iron and steel cotton ties, or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than number nineteen wire gauge: one and four tenths of one cent per pound.

Cast-iron pipe of every description: one cent per pound.

Castings of iron, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: one and one quarter of one cent per pound.

Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel: one and one quarter of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel railway fish-plates, or splice bars, one and one half of one cent per pound.

Malleable iron castings, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: two cents per pound.

Wrought iron or steel spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes: two cents per pound.

Anvils: two cents per pound.

Iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks: two and one half of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars: two and one half of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture: two and one half of one cent per pound.

Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron, of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: two and one half of one cent per pound.

Horsehoe nails, hob-nails and wire nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: four cents per pound.

Boiler tubes, or flues, or stays, of wrought iron or steel: three cents per pound.

Other wrought iron or steel tubes or pipes: two and one quarter of one cent per pound.

Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than three fourths of one inch in diameter: two cents per pound; less than

* Foreign Import Duties. Part I. Price 1s 6d. House of Commons Printing Office, 13 Great Queen street, London.

three fourths of one inch, and not less than three eighths of one inch in diameter: two and one quarter of one cent per pound; less than three eighths of one inch in diameter: three cents per pound.

Cross-cut saws: eight cents per lineal foot.

Mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide: ten cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide: fifteen cents per lineal foot.

Circular saws: thirty per centum ad valorem.

Hand, back, and all other saws, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: forty per centum ad valorem.

Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats of all cuts and kinds, four inches in length and under: thirty-five cents per dozen; over four inches in length and under nine inches: seventy-five cents per dozen; nine inches in length and under fourteen inches: one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; fourteen inches in length and over: two dollars and fifty cents per dozen.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, weighing less than five hundred pounds each, and measuring less than five inches square or less than five inches in greatest diameter of cross-section of the ingots, cogged ingots, or blooms, and less than five inches in thickness or less than ten inches in width of the slabs; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars, and tapered or bevelled bars; bands, strips, and sheets of all gauges and widths; plates of all thicknesses and widths; steamers, crank, and other shafts; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods, pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel, or combination of steel and iron, punched or not punched; hammer moulds or swaged steel; gun moulds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron moulded steel castings; all of the above valued at five cents per pound or less: two cents per pound; valued above five cents and not above nine cents per pound: two and three quarters of one cent per pound; valued at above nine cents per pound: three and one half cents per pound.

Provided, That on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel of irregular shape or section, cold-rolled, cold-hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot-rolling or hammering, and on steel circular saw plates, there shall be paid one cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act.

Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, tees, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns or posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel: one and one half of one cent per pound.

Steel wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, and other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, or iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture: two and three quarters of one cent per pound.

Steel rivet, screw, nail, fence, and wire rods, round, in coils and loops, not lighter than number five wire gauge, and valued at three cents per pound, or less: one cent per pound.

Crucible cast-steel rivet, screw, nail, fence, and wire rods, round, in coils and loops, not lighter than number five wire gauge, and valued above three cents, and not above five cents per pound: one and three quarters of one cent per pound; valued above five cents, and not above nine cents per pound: two and one half cents per pound; valued above nine cents per pound: three cents per pound.

Iron or steel screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length: six cents per pound; over one inch and less than two inches in length: eight cents per pound; one inch and less in length: nine cents per pound.

Iron or steel wire, not smaller than number ten wire gauge: two and one quarter cents per pound; smaller than number ten and not smaller than number eighteen wire gauge: two and three quarter cents per pound; smaller than number eighteen and not smaller than number twenty-six wire gauge: three and one quarter cents per pound; smaller than number twenty-six wire gauge: four cents per pound.

Provided, That iron or steel wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material, and wire commonly known as crinoline, corset and hat wire, shall pay four cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. And provided further, that no article made from iron or steel wire, or of which iron or steel wire is a component part of chief value, shall pay a less rate of duty than the iron or steel wire from which it is made either wholly or in part; and provided further, that iron or steel wire cloths, and iron or steel wire nettings, made in meshes of any form, shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on iron or steel wire of the same gauge, and three cents per pound in addition thereto; and provided further, that wire rope and wire strand, of iron or steel wire, shall pay the same rates of duty that are levied on the wire of which they are made; provided, that on all of the kinds of iron or steel, or articles or manufactures of iron or steel, hereinbefore in this Act enumerated, when galvanized, or coated with any metal, or compound, alloy, or mixture of metals, by any process whatsoever, there shall be paid (excepting on what are known commercially as tin plates, tinned plates, and taggers' tin, and hereinbefore provided for): one cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act.

Steel in any form, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: three cents per pound.

Provided, That all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in its structure, which is cast and malleable,

excepting what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage, in consequence of rust or of discolouration, shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any partly manufactured article of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron or steel.

On all iron or steel, and on all manufactures, wares, utensils, vessels, and articles of iron or steel, or of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, whether wholly or partly manufactured, there shall be levied, collected, and paid no less rate of duty than the highest duty or rate of duty imposed upon any part of said goods in any of the forms in which it or they existed prior to or during their passage into the form or article on which the duty is to be levied.

This shall not apply to nor in any manner affect the articles specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, but shall apply to all other manufactures of iron or steel, or of which iron or steel shall be the component material or part of chief value.

If two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article, it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates, and in all cases of doubt as to the classification for duty of an imported article, such article shall be classified at the highest rate of duty.

Argentine, albata or German silver unmanufactured: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Copper, imported in the form of ores, and copper cement: two and one half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; regulus of and black or coarse copper: three and one half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; old copper, fit only for remanufacture, clippings from new copper, brass in bars or pigs, old brass, or clippings from brass or Dutch metal, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value: three and one half cents per pound; in plates, bars, ingots, Chili or other pigs, and in other forms not manufactured, or enumerated in this Act: four cents per pound; in rolled plates, called brazier's copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Lead ore, and lead dross: one cent per pound.

Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead, run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured: one and one half cents per pound.

Lead, in sheets, pipes, or shot: two and one quarter cents per pound.

Nickel, in ore, matte, or other crude form not ready for consumption in the arts: twenty cents per pound on the nickel contained therein.

Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the element of chief value, and ingots, sheets, or other form of iron or other metal, covered or plated with nickel, and wares made of metal so covered or plated: twenty-five cents per pound.

Cobalt, oxide of: thirty cents per pound.

Zinc, spelter, or tutenague, in blocks or pigs, and old worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured: one and one quarter cents per pound; zinc, spelter, or tutenague in sheets: two cents per pound.

Sheathing, or yellow metal, not wholly of copper, nor wholly nor in part of iron, ungalvanized, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square foot: three cents per pound.

Antimony, as regulus or metal: ten per centum ad valorem.

Bronze powder: fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Cutlery, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Dutch or bronze metal, in leaf: ten per centum ad valorem.

Steel plates, engraved, stereotype plates, and new types: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Gold leaf: one dollar and fifty cents per package of five hundred leaves.

Hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned: three cents per pound.

Muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Needles, for knitting or sewing machines: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Pen-knives, and pocket-knives of all kinds, and swords, sword blades, and side arms: fifty per centum ad valorem.

Pens, metallic, pen-tips and pen-holders, or parts thereof: forty per centum ad valorem.

Pins, solid head or others: thirty per centum ad valorem.

Britannic ware, and plated and gilt articles and wares of all kinds: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Quicksilver: ten per centum ad valorem.

Silver leaf: seventy-five cents per package of five hundred leaves.

Type metal: twenty per centum ad valorem.

Chromate of iron, or chromic ore: fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Metallic substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: twenty per centum ad valorem.

Manufactures, articles or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act: composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

The proposed increase of the duty on tin-plates has caused such dissatisfaction that after adhering to it until nearly the close of their proceedings the Committee have at length been compelled to abandon it and recommend the maintenance of the present rate of duty.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, showing the Consumption of Duty-Paying Articles in the Year ended December 31, 1882, compared with the corresponding period of 1881; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended December 31, 1882, compared with 1881.

Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
			£	£			£	£
Alkali.....cwts	59,652	67,029	76,109	87,901	3,204	3,647	3,827	4,653
Animals, Living—Oxen & Bulls, No.	251,635	264,317	5,475,177	5,615,776	9,596	13,065	205,578	276,411
Cows.....	31,566	45,043	605,523	878,629	2,614	2,036	50,880	40,777
Calves.....	36,683	34,340	170,877	161,207	946	1,039	4,558	5,094
Sheep and Lambs.....	935,244	1,124,391	2,191,962	2,558,827	49,439	38,041	128,690	94,919
Swine.....	24,273	15,670	81,917	57,539	590	584	1,887	1,789
Bacon.....cwts	3,858,855	2,348,060	8,848,623	6,224,909	330,222	212,695	781,227	612,008
Bark—For tanners' and dyers' use..	323,503	271,527	131,064	126,989	12,963	10,917	3,130	4,296
Peruvian.....	125,217	138,763	1,812,501	1,781,482	9,574	12,945	113,933	157,589
Beef—Salted.....	248,698	227,748	480,937	491,864	30,508	19,667	58,431	45,102
Fresh—From United States.....	744,978	443,422	1,970,155	1,232,726	43,032	51,685	115,021	148,741
Other Countries.....	67,791	17,237	193,073	48,947	7,787	1,418	22,079	4,789
Total.....	812,769	460,659	2,163,228	1,281,673	50,819	53,103	137,100	153,530
Bones, burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal—For Manure.....tons	65,007	54,401	381,254	352,900	3,054	6,101	18,693	41,785
Brimstone.....cwts	811,222	945,561	241,672	292,462	59,596	12,465	19,017	3,736
Bristles.....lbs	2,319,509	2,563,075	351,583	412,539	133,273	153,037	20,837	22,268
Butter and Butterine.....cwts	2,046,421	2,167,428	10,861,599	11,339,226	158,179	183,414	842,144	931,863
Caoutchouc.....	169,469	179,907	2,212,364	2,729,298	13,501	12,771	215,046	223,194
Cheese.....	183,480	1,692,495	5,228,661	4,742,368	123,782	128,418	359,382	362,278
Chemical Manufactures and Products—unenumerated.....£	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,310	128,836
Chicory								
Imports.....cwts	143,697	128,007	1,389,514	1,518,728	13,113	14,428	10,273	9,925
Home Consumption.....	113,985	100,012	110,552	98,882	9,087	9,005		
Clocks.....No.	863,029	950,615	481,033	526,636	109,017	89,784	62,918	52,667
Cochineal.....cwts	33,130	24,934	353,989	244,894	3,633	4,113	38,652	32,822
Cocoa								
Imports.....lbs	22,368,528	18,990,441	787,974	595,563	1,767,010	716,638	55,670	21,263
Home Consumption.....	10,897,725	11,996,853			619,701	883,414		
Coffee—From Ceylon.....cwts	326,728	379,884	1,550,286	1,633,059	29,114	4,994	127,967	20,874
Other British Possessions.....	241,766	303,803	1,059,855	1,284,992	7,730	1,565	31,744	6,590
Brazil.....	266,756	227,939	830,475	631,654	33,646	42,336	104,182	111,778
Central America.....	198,087	285,108	845,364	1,134,425	1,551	81	5,790	287
Other Countries.....	179,395	162,232	687,318	504,817	9,543	9,610	26,079	30,330
Total { Imports.....	1,212,732	1,358,966	4,973,298	5,188,947	81,584	58,586	295,762	169,859
{ Home Consumption.....	285,209	285,380			19,202	21,316		
Copper—Ore—From Italy.....tons	12,382	12,690	81,733	82,822	1,652	1,241	11,970	7,674
Venezuela.....	18,890	25,630	125,698	190,387	3,408	437	22,305	3,060
Bolivia.....	4,128	3,714	50,931	46,794	...	435	...	4,785
Chili.....	385	362	5,935	5,902	...	3	...	42
Cape of Good Hope.....	11,556	19,052	210,851	381,319	2,107	1,178	44,886	22,688
British North America.....	25,540	15,163	113,901	90,218	...	1,275	...	5,740
Other Countries.....	29,759	26,652	215,525	238,163	2,098	2,979	24,140	19,840
Total.....	102,640	103,263	801,574	1,035,304	9,265	7,548	103,301	63,829
Regulus (including Precipitate)—From Portugal.....	8,144	7,301	316,695	258,630	460	420	23,560	14,530
Spain.....	21,647	21,398	913,702	814,440	1,247	2,089	47,670	85,555
Chili.....	8,116	10,882	239,930	335,708	755	1,485	23,102	48,263
Other Countries.....	6,309	9,716	147,810	203,600	68	729	1,966	16,968
Total.....	44,216	49,297	1,618,137	1,612,378	2,530	4,723	96,208	165,316
Unwrought and part wrought—From Chili.....	21,019	22,585	1,326,185	1,515,528	2,438	2,941	171,153	168
Australia.....	9,150	8,152	615,714	570,694	169	249	12,265	17,620
Other Countries.....	2,001	4,772	134,110	327,669	355	228	25,265	12,280
Total.....	32,170	35,509	2,076,009	2,413,891	2,962	3,418	208,683	198,700
Corn—Wheat—From Russia.....cwts	4,018,895	9,571,021	2,171,373	4,714,156	895,560	777,651	453,757	350,109
Germany.....	1,361,724	3,083,921	812,476	1,733,558	259,914	332,743	157,238	167,340
France.....	6,693	7,379	3,471	3,507	...	52	...	96
Turkey.....	33,532	526,439	17,157	248,397	6,665	81,220	3,225	36,201
Roumanian.....	214,855	194,591	97,319	78,911	...	71,837	...	29,575

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Corn—(Con.)—			£	£			£	£
Wheat—From Egypt	1,070,488	174,862	525,650	80,947	4,917	16,245	2,288	7,562
United States { On the Atlantic	24,796,551	20,347,230	13,744,739	10,923,917	1,273,089	1,804,733	751,645	920,421
{ On the Pacific..	11,241,521	14,712,393	6,310,327	8,221,058	1,094,435	565,877	661,814	299,440
Chili	1,091,800	1,656,361	582,690	874,072	123,623	115,991	65,370	58,526
British India	7,308,842	8,477,479	3,836,852	4,359,704	1,224,764	688,553	667,899	325,020
Australia.....	2,978,130	2,475,127	1,719,925	1,429,615	60,098	5,730	36,767	2,850
British North America	2,860,854	2,684,828	1,617,404	1,452,384	100,769	37,364	59,008	20,650
Other Countries.....	58,771	259,991	27,423	116,873	7,360	57,968	3,707	25,148
Total	57,042,669	64,171,622	31,466,804	34,237,099	4,991,194	4,555,964	2,862,718	2,252,298
Barley.....	9,811,051	15,519,850	4,069,402	5,541,498	1,401,757	2,621,734	574,712	917,524
Oats.....	10,336,795	13,646,151	3,781,013	4,603,983	913,861	1,861,097	330,302	627,062
Peas.....	1,972,724	2,100,197	797,299	829,817	176,738	309,870	73,221	127,043
Beans	2,070,191	2,074,293	820,521	807,465	117,365	313,266	41,219	125,644
Indian Corn or Maize	33,429,722	18,255,285	10,392,460	6,522,070	1,494,372	850,577	499,589	330,002
Wheat Meal and Flour—From								
Germany.....	1,388,218	1,990,403	1,215,356	1,642,478	151,022	227,687	134,526	174,473
France.....	203,296	220,269	173,048	192,010	13,519	16,825	11,877	13,478
United States.....	7,696,415	7,777,262	5,970,070	6,080,799	529,835	1,031,563	423,782	782,230
British North America	260,342	339,305	205,090	262,182	13,992	25,491	10,171	19,213
Other Countries	1,812,139	2,701,466	1,642,243	2,454,464	87,680	254,317	83,059	237,345
Total	11,360,410	13,028,705	9,205,807	10,631,933	796,048	1,555,883	663,415	1,226,729
Indian Corn Meal.....	25,137	16,422	24,007	21,966	2,454	1,547	2,149	2,704
Cotton, Raw—From U. States, cwts	10,760,750	10,197,859	31,051,750	30,047,906	904,409	1,510,313	2,690,426	4,371,756
Brazil	353,324	482,732	1,052,617	1,509,649	38,038	55,075	115,742	172,861
Egypt	1,588,110	1,306,636	5,637,603	4,926,558	311,795	294,641	1,162,072	1,136,660
British India	1,768,693	3,635,525	4,366,638	9,114,328	99,675	125,521	245,305	303,327
Other Countries	481,847	171,814	1,392,970	594,399	64,555	12,591	192,974	45,031
Total	14,952,724	15,794,566	43,501,578	46,192,840	1,418,472	1,998,141	4,406,519	6,029,635
Cotton Manufactures.....£	...	...	2,488,447	2,410,643	...	...	184,764	191,247
Currants { Imports	1,206,893	1,006,755	1,649,859	1,361,336	118,544	53,604	150,298	73,486
{ Home Consumption	934,956	950,344	...	...	59,669	69,230	...	...
Cutch and Gambier	32,964	30,164	706,224	695,040	2,243	2,854	51,142	70,992
Eggs..... great hundreds	6,306,645	6,757,234	2,322,607	2,381,882	410,359	539,817	161,150	206,566
Fish, Cured or Salted	986,562	862,596	1,828,124	1,659,443	98,091	60,913	214,191	140,964
Flax—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow								
or Codilla of—Fm. Russia, cwts	1,362,999	1,488,110	2,212,229	2,225,671	51,222	37,582	94,344	54,985
Germany.....	64,130	65,007	108,319	100,366	2,467	2,803	4,608	4,700
Holland	101,897	118,768	294,708	328,027	17,809	12,489	43,365	38,940
Belgium	226,317	233,792	732,512	852,827	34,256	22,754	116,800	85,598
Other Countries	26,419	61,382	50,504	101,325	3,953	9,770	8,083	18,762
Total	1,781,762	1,966,969	3,398,272	3,608,216	109,707	85,398	267,200	202,985
Glass—Window and German Sheet,								
inc. Shades & Cylinders ...cwts	659,107	790,261	480,928	621,453	79,686	69,748	57,370	57,778
Plate, silvered or not	78,550	74,385	177,113	151,906	6,932	6,767	14,717	15,084
Manufactures unenumerated	546,503	475,571	1,014,870	907,026	49,750	45,287	101,415	77,627
Guano	50,072	45,095	488,888	390,239	3,363	3,985	31,143	32,098
Gum—Arabic.....cwts	99,843	115,956	250,304	252,475	6,176	7,082	14,002	16,215
Lac, Seed, Shell, Stick, and Dye	104,076	113,378	601,026	514,120	5,724	10,961	28,447	47,011
Gutta Percha.....	68,445	72,681	502,949	537,396	5,884	9,730	46,124	73,891
Hams	747,009	548,507	1,831,554	1,523,331	53,322	36,945	131,741	115,127
Hats or Bonnets of Straw	268,489	355,369	32,564	48,083	24,257	11,586	3,757	2,456
Hemp—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow								
or Codilla of—Fm. Russia, cwts	473,876	425,084	589,688	522,466	41,738	21,499	54,568	25,797
Germany.....	338,937	213,677	413,664	267,954	19,389	17,565	23,997	20,964
Italy	160,742	159,264	286,440	282,530	19,518	11,997	37,150	20,224
Philippine Islands	353,770	373,231	691,186	830,033	11,570	24,350	27,114	53,682
Other Countries	148,096	183,151	187,509	261,448	19,302	20,536	24,566	35,736
Total	1,475,421	1,354,407	2,168,487	2,164,431	111,517	95,947	167,395	156,400

QUANTITIES of CORN and WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED in the FOUR MONTHS from

	Sept. 1, 1880, to Dec. 31, 1880.		Sept. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1881.		Sept. 1, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1882.	
	cwts.	qrs.	cwts.	qrs.	cwts.	qrs.
Wheat	20,144,460	4,648,721	21,196,360	4,891,468	23,520,971	5,427,910
Wheat Flour	4,323,184	1,235,196	3,441,023	983,149	5,285,208	1,510,059
Barley.....	6,142,830	1,719,902	5,329,265	1,492,194	7,544,173	2,112,368
Oats.....	4,046,651	1,471,510	3,503,530	1,274,011	5,267,846	1,915,580
Peas.....	1,121,930	249,318	761,785	169,285	750,780	168,840
Beans	800,193	200,712	500,474	116,777	638,813	149,026
Indian Corn	12,735,574	2,971,634	8,888,136	1,957,232	3,717,624	867,446

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Hides, Raw, & Pieces thereof—Dry			£	£			£	£
—From British India...cwts	375,857	403,129	1,323,041	1,431,269	22,646	42,457	77,944	140,305
Other Countries	178,277	173,322	657,281	665,732	16,222	12,123	56,597	47,289
Total	554,134	576,451	1,980,322	2,097,001	38,868	54,580	134,541	187,594
Wet—From Belgium	68,980	72,240	188,669	201,874	8,630	8,130	25,122	23,579
France	45,413	62,175	110,055	167,294	2,924	3,227	7,436	8,817
Argentine Republic & Uruguay	103,047	152,870	299,769	456,155	6,107	6,300	17,523	16,900
Brazil	36,973	71,917	109,943	196,038	...	6,188	...	16,137
Australia	60,763	85,854	142,668	194,644	50	14,188	110	32,210
Other Countries	142,119	168,537	372,452	427,765	9,915	10,741	25,089	26,989
Total	457,295	613,593	1,223,556	1,643,770	27,626	48,774	75,280	124,632
Hops	146,710	315,377	690,252	2,858,302	22,205	14,299	110,322	286,245
Indigo	81,222	95,488	2,346,164	2,610,003	4,810	6,654	130,818	163,796
Iron and Steel—Iron—Ore..... tons	2,449,277	3,282,496	2,348,710	3,061,507	145,159	241,775	131,795	218,072
Bar	111,700	139,652	1,142,066	1,400,966	12,120	9,330	118,069	92,954
Manufac., Unenumerated ...cwts	3,512,976	3,460,542	2,571,516	2,479,707	313,634	312,118	244,259	222,200
Steel—Unwrought..... tons	6,656	5,895	75,363	65,566	482	447	5,603	5,534
Jute	4,949,377	5,964,302	3,990,292	4,336,851	315,630	543,630	257,208	329,308
Lard	855,792	665,885	2,202,612	1,862,435	82,199	43,791	221,843	124,960
Lead, Pig and Sheet..... tons	93,400	87,741	1,385,707	1,265,362	7,690	7,379	114,097	101,775
Leather	66,125,290	74,953,655	4,799,366	5,257,055	5,943,686	6,194,017	437,323	420,282
Boots and Shoes..... doz pairs	85,763	109,209	388,243	434,477	6,514	9,230	30,399	37,795
Gloves	1,254,060	1,615,308	1,501,573	1,917,612	86,821	113,841	107,191	135,317
Nadder, Madder rt., & Garancine, cwts	19,585	23,162	28,633	33,050	2,578	1,436	5,825	1,710
Meat, Unenumerated—Salt or Fresh	177,931	13,016	515,812	39,981	25,713	4,350	79,763	13,234
Preserved otherwise than by Salt	575,929	559,812	1,638,938	1,692,772	44,030	50,909	127,224	147,964
Mutton, fresh .....	...	188,656	...	645,544	...	18,018	...	67,942
Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Soda)	1,080,512	1,915,138	789,949	1,270,352	104,218	203,120	75,309	123,244
Oil—Train, Blubber, and Sperm, tons	17,990	15,924	577,568	526,862	2,183	1,574	68,147	55,095
Palm	819,749	801,545	1,192,186	1,220,817	41,398	51,097	60,914	83,796
Cocoa-nut	248,476	136,087	369,854	214,236	26,820	22,881	36,777	41,285
Olive	29,830	23,190	1,219,020	937,601	1,951	1,985	83,981	77,760
Seeds, of all kinds	17,104	14,620	536,019	478,208	1,928	1,694	61,539	57,099
Turpentine	285,480	357,878	498,140	639,685	38,040	30,200	73,199	52,412
Oil Seed Cakes	220,790	190,252	1,762,286	1,459,059	15,568	17,199	126,892	132,405
Oranges and Lemons	3,813,069	4,245,259	1,456,459	1,667,846	1,022,708	781,993	384,837	281,967
Paper for Printing or Writing—								
From Germany	45,938	60,084	77,389	94,299	4,502	5,521	7,100	9,130
Belgium	62,376	53,684	124,038	100,913	6,091	3,731	11,813	6,907
Holland	8,863	7,228	15,426	12,806	1,153	402	1,858	732
Sweden	47,742	49,086	58,730	64,625	5,195	3,349	6,445	4,830
France	9,199	8,421	34,451	34,112	929	631	3,362	2,494
Other Countries	16,515	11,586	33,949	28,866	1,208	432	2,946	1,127
Total	190,633	190,089	343,983	335,621	19,078	14,066	33,524	25,220
Other kinds (except Hangings—								
From Germany	161,700	337,478	242,550	294,259	19,373	44,580	29,360	34,978
Belgium	54,596	92,628	81,893	104,112	4,631	9,848	6,946	11,208
Holland	171,457	328,788	257,186	225,087	18,713	27,321	28,070	17,501
France	67,949	19,634	101,924	83,579	5,906	1,474	8,859	7,512
Other Countries	76,258	132,930	114,387	165,553	7,305	14,647	10,958	16,172
Total	531,960	911,458	797,940	872,590	56,128	97,870	84,193	87,371
Petroleum	59,211,936	59,135,384	1,951,469	1,704,753	7,472,808	6,576,658	209,555	193,641
Pork—Salted (not Hams)	349,709	266,259	607,111	524,764	30,626	22,847	57,036	55,489
Fresh	30,274	23,430	70,979	57,261	2,236	5,655	4,812	15,292
Potatoes	4,034,577	2,997,514	1,097,511	998,876	405,902	494,300	85,642	119,101
Poultry and Game, alive or dead...£	...	...	456,124	501,560	...	...	125,244	134,395
Pyrites of Iron, Copper, Sulphur, tons	542,046	626,902	1,202,310	1,422,162	42,497	51,651	97,099	116,520
Quicksilver	4,219,576	3,444,065	366,330	279,291	651,600	60,000	57,829	4,750
Rags & other Materials for making								
Paper—Linen & Cotton rags, tons	26,724	20,977	395,669	301,083	2,218	1,298	31,656	18,650
Esparto & other Vegetable Fibre	192,328	181,056	1,275,707	1,282,014	12,348	13,469	82,072	99,539
Raisins { Imports	554,745	555,278	1,019,149	1,025,474	29,040	49,570	58,047	87,266
{ Home Consumption	423,723	416,241	3,666,269	3,297,414	57,060	54,084	210,354	347,114
Rice	8,479,341	8,249,719	347,322	404,777	526,679	882,537	10,371	26,676
Rosin	1,124,955	1,227,587	296,506	351,319	31,917	82,420	38,206	23,589
Saltpetre	267,527	322,232	...	...	40,437	20,438	...	...
Seeds, Clover and Grass	279,925	354,869	619,711	756,986	19,362	34,796	34,996	69,288
Cotton	232,148	210,223	1,782,799	1,565,861	39,640	26,093	305,179	186,673
Flax & Linseed—From Russia, qrs	728,358	1,038,979	1,694,720	2,130,079	165,356	113,417	381,926	221,494
British India	937,059	1,220,018	2,299,877	2,732,514	109,140	134,104	268,594	287,065
Other Countries	164,421	178,921	400,464	392,395	36,014	16,430	80,328	33,233
Total	1,889,838	2,437,918	4,395,061	5,254,988	310,510	263,951	731,848	541,782

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Seeds—(Con.)—Rape .....qrs	373,028	547,679	£ 765,742	£ 1,029,691	84,091	97,002	£ 172,722	£ 174,688
Silk—Raw—From China .....lbs	2,328,890	2,524,411	1,934,607	2,036,233	124,019	144,170	106,790	120,257
British India	60,944	44,549	47,450	36,361	...	...	...	...
Japan	291,066	338,779	251,925	287,387	55,168	28,606	48,172	24,180
Other Countries	226,625	467,604	234,421	432,823	18,340	37,203	18,927	33,939
Total	2,907,525	3,375,343	2,468,403	2,792,804	197,527	209,979	173,889	178,376
Knubs or husks of Silk, waste, cwts	54,056	44,330	757,032	587,888	4,301	4,163	61,984	54,805
Thrown, Dyed or Undyed .....lbs	131,836	294,207	141,257	351,253	17,833	18,470	20,597	19,899
Silk Manufactures—Broad Stuffs—								
From France .....£	...	...	5,557,009	4,670,129	...	...	372,880	281,102
Other Countries.....	...	...	1,660,392	1,333,810	...	...	101,538	77,064
Total .....	...	...	7,217,401	6,003,939	...	...	474,418	358,166
Ribbons, Silk or Satin—Fm. France	...	...	793,978	467,316	...	...	18,810	11,844
Other Countries .....	...	...	125,586	1,279,794	...	...	6,904	64,041
Total .....	...	...	919,564	1,747,110	...	...	25,714	75,886
Ribbons, other kinds .....	...	...	994	13,909	...	...	205	2,321
Other sorts of Silk Manufactures	...	...	3,561,708	3,407,767	...	...	257,925	195,886
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	1,736,415	1,835,039	121,176	103,091	89,743	81,355	4,950	3,672
Ginger .....cwts	27,321	25,485	56,466	64,409	3	19	17	26
Pepper .....lbs	20,792,914	24,867,892	461,866	584,548	1,380,717	3,683,847	31,427	87,615
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed—								
Rum { Imports ...proof gals	4,893,087	7,279,688	492,071	749,575	295,696	408,673	30,623	35,389
Home Consumption	4,586,979	4,300,212						
Brandy ... { Imports	2,361,266	2,160,809	1,055,809	973,408	366,657	287,886	158,122	129,389
Home Consumption	3,115,802	3,012,991						
Other Sorts { Imports	1,226,507	1,510,180	128,140	151,826	202,929	145,925	17,585	17,643
Home Consumption	592,484	978,922						
Sugar refnd. & candy--Germany, cwts	420,574	353,680	589,600	498,312	65,436	98,227	92,672	136,232
Holland	807,268	790,357	1,153,124	1,128,583	65,617	72,560	95,245	104,221
Belgium	156,608	173,529	228,547	252,827	17,215	10,825	23,279	15,819
France.....	1,310,262	1,341,400	1,927,983	1,939,781	98,153	146,529	145,214	205,218
Other Countries	88,885	110,071	127,988	149,765	2,796	5,132	4,336	6,488
Total	2,783,597	2,769,037	4,027,242	3,969,268	249,217	333,273	360,746	467,970
Unrefined—From Germany	5,190,090	4,436,807	5,538,789	4,660,738	950,783	967,143	1,034,821	997,159
Holland	149,603	155,888	158,414	160,906	13,701	8,172	14,782	8,729
Belgium	655,469	573,790	707,573	612,040	54,583	51,276	61,347	53,304
France.....	218,694	150,321	257,490	190,911	15,050	8,206	13,791	10,506
British West Indies and Guiana	3,229,868	3,960,519	3,899,279	4,617,533	192,341	160,241	262,282	199,013
British India	887,213	1,322,278	678,379	1,042,396	66,978	51,642	48,790	40,290
China and Hong Kong	303,373	339,465	246,753	277,808	4,837	...	2,980	...
Mauritius	293,462	261,138	371,630	306,050	18,205	12,894	24,906	10,044
Spanish West India Islands ...	444,998	636,603	534,534	714,124	...	...	...	...
Brazil	2,453,421	2,215,143	2,554,802	2,164,093	102,467	118,847	105,108	100,995
Java and Philippine Islands ...	3,761,057	4,641,183	4,106,256	4,959,440	158,026	228,633	148,334	226,576
Peru	639,685	651,088	713,661	702,923	90,702	28,167	92,388	28,538
Other Countries	440,511	461,278	478,019	506,104	28,829	26,329	32,916	28,607
Total	18,667,444	19,805,501	20,245,579	20,915,066	1,696,502	1,661,550	1,842,445	1,703,761
Molasses	285,747	209,694	131,588	91,717	3,653	15,969	1,486	6,488
Tallow and Stearine—From Russia	24,378	33,497	51,693	87,707	3,691	202	7,957	474
Argentine Republic	21,778	128,119	40,322	278,623	1,453	14,517	2,905	29,649
United States.....	413,904	291,641	744,063	571,046	21,264	32,297	41,901	37,571
Australia.....	598,962	434,415	1,021,692	837,937	10,526	29,510	18,620	59,245
Other Countries	133,629	231,167	243,733	480,304	8,862	11,330	16,199	24,856
Total	1,192,651	1,118,839	2,101,503	2,255,617	45,976	87,856	87,582	151,794
Tar .....barrels	152,337	160,069	120,881	126,124	2,155	1,600	1,818	1,699
Tea—From British India .....lbs	46,054,392	53,927,998	3,117,612	3,568,327	4,799,319	6,350,840	341,904	380,653
China (inc. Hong Kong & Macao)	164,541,989	154,081,777	8,132,091	7,634,676	14,590,951	10,457,442	737,702	500,186
Other Countries	1,866,196	3,070,587	95,125	160,261	91,087	197,472	5,676	10,596
Total { Imports	212,462,577	211,080,362	11,344,828	11,363,264	19,481,357	17,005,754	1,085,282	891,435
Home Consumpt.	160,225,789	165,079,881						
Teeth, Elephants', &c. ....cwts	12,322	9,296	542,247	456,615	763	908	34,086	47,270
Tin—In Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	406,958	487,617	1,876,372	2,547,121	38,689	36,120	206,777	175,354
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured { Imports ...lbs	47,285,480	35,800,472	1,390,800	1,174,969	2,211,934	1,806,550	83,763	54,768
Home Cons	48,481,049	49,055,938						
Manufac. & Snuff { Imports	3,070,432	4,070,816	1,231,802	1,388,220	435,810	365,535	249,112	164,488
Home Cons.	1,339,444	1,450,198						

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Valonia tons	26,817	35,579	£ 399,237	£ 526,046	1,486	612	£ 22,645	£ 8,473
Watches No.	...	385,406	467,830	484,042	...	33,661	41,238	41,416
Wine Imports—Of British Possessions in South Africa ... gallons	9,638	9,669	4,713	4,907	1,039	1,699	436	829
Other British Possessions	25,812	27,804	10,215	9,730	489	469	222	249
Foreign—From Germany	449,898	428,174	63,506	62,810	49,967	29,160	5,732	4,618
Holland	555,629	471,056	309,605	284,732	53,528	43,110	32,518	25,582
France { Red	5,117,006	4,284,023	1,316,349	1,140,358	345,330	292,440	96,373	75,138
White	1,636,792	1,620,573	1,519,809	1,501,380	164,185	153,747	153,495	141,483
Portugal	2,809,438	3,005,042	890,895	921,812	259,422	249,373	78,728	72,431
Madeira	98,557	124,025	39,689	52,211	16,467	31,642	5,524	10,801
Spain { Red	1,258,803	1,401,961	167,142	176,936	118,248	121,905	15,669	15,220
White	3,706,410	3,631,809	1,173,550	1,130,822	231,275	360,301	76,444	110,983
Italy	502,169	632,766	110,820	124,238	67,547	79,329	12,791	13,767
Other Countries	131,765	106,651	53,909	46,516	8,895	8,334	3,825	3,800
Total { Of Wine	16,341,944	15,743,553	5,660,202	5,463,452	1,316,392	1,371,509	481,757	474,901
Red	9,563,797	9,052,562	2,453,547	2,325,190	759,241	701,394	196,939	170,420
White	6,778,147	6,690,991	3,206,655	3,138,262	557,151	670,115	284,818	304,481
Wine entered for Home Consn.—								
From France { Red	5,060,191	4,180,156	...	...	374,936	275,040	...	...
White	1,521,930	1,510,187	...	...	155,887	141,107	...	...
Portugal	2,786,043	2,692,307	...	...	224,944	217,201	...	...
Spain { Red	1,040,813	1,077,681	...	...	91,003	98,606	...	...
White	3,621,844	3,402,789	...	...	277,750	249,959	...	...
Other Countries	1,613,936	1,568,162	...	...	130,966	140,833	...	...
Total { Of Wine	15,644,757	14,431,282	...	...	1,255,486	1,122,746	...	...
Red	9,212,809	8,280,870	...	...	715,863	638,086	...	...
White	6,431,948	6,150,412	...	...	539,623	484,659	...	...
Wool & Timber, Hewn—Russia, Ids.	229,914	299,588	454,377	629,626	15,190	7,660	32,928	17,605
Sweden and Norway	600,002	609,187	941,720	968,906	45,656	24,409	73,889	39,566
Germany	224,205	297,031	674,220	844,425	35,012	16,026	91,398	46,974
United States	155,039	155,422	538,373	544,215	3,927	5,252	14,049	21,746
British India	39,874	39,918	530,039	512,339	1,535	2,499	19,595	35,210
British North America	298,114	277,745	1,291,096	1,348,564	11,060	29,550	50,277	146,065
Other Countries	318,751	339,516	361,472	429,748	19,558	35,936	20,441	40,784
Total	1,866,299	2,018,407	4,791,297	5,277,823	131,939	121,332	302,577	347,950
Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed—								
From Russia	930,136	1,178,318	2,259,756	2,971,737	74,125	26,747	184,261	63,543
Sweden and Norway	1,422,470	1,652,933	3,407,984	4,156,456	137,545	56,507	363,781	147,868
British North America	994,149	1,010,413	2,489,989	2,692,049	51,162	90,378	135,120	233,590
Other Countries	322,092	335,096	1,032,390	1,072,008	17,740	18,592	53,467	60,254
Total	3,668,847	4,176,760	9,190,119	10,892,250	280,570	192,224	736,637	505,255
Saves of all dimensions	118,664	125,696	586,655	647,227	11,414	6,992	75,524	39,120
Mahogany tons	42,214	36,004	388,476	351,000	4,541	2,777	43,369	27,554
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From								
Countries in Europe lbs	31,724,731	37,381,776	1,389,625	1,572,168	4,716,170	4,848,959	193,846	185,608
British Possess. in South Africa	49,441,256	53,655,892	3,092,489	3,190,549	4,028,280	4,329,809	247,705	261,734
British India	21,997,957	26,848,569	824,044	1,023,486	1,813,264	2,184,732	68,422	85,142
Australia	329,804,112	345,501,446	19,951,340	18,112,821	5,043,383	9,621,340	253,741	490,747
Other Countries	14,076,753	20,566,635	568,323	803,152	626,501	904,816	21,727	32,197
Total	447,044,809	483,954,318	25,825,821	24,702,176	16,227,598	21,889,656	785,441	1,055,428
Alpaca, Vicuna, and Llama	2,619,812	4,051,780	168,679	250,039	24,113	29,537	1,543	1,635
Goats' Wool or Hair	10,067,595	16,859,771	748,083	1,433,584	1,519,930	1,080,577	100,138	73,897
Woolen Rags, torn up or not, to be used as Wool	78,265,600	84,981,120	756,756	821,692	6,473,600	5,691,840	64,154	55,303
Woolen Yarn for Weaving, mixed or not with Silk	10,068,129	12,728,807	1,236,707	1,584,765	1,209,168	1,203,051	156,550	151,714
Woolen Manufactures—Of Goats' Wool or Hair, mixed or not with other Materials	...	...	122,372	131,791	...	...	6,281	3,797
Wool, other than Goats' or mixed with Cotton—Cloths ... yards	...	{ 895,255 }	{ 3,637,555 }	{ 163,210 }	...	{ 48,222 }	{ 234,531 }	{ 6,686 }
Stuffs	...	{ 34,722,766 }	{ 2,285,901 }	{ 3,311,832 }	...	{ 1,922,671 }	{ 156,405 }	{ 188,579 }
Unenumerated	...	...	2,509,698	582,448	...	...	47,697	49,226
Yeast, dried	206,800	217,708	542,187	582,448	17,847	18,089	98,868	79,780
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes	46,198	42,001	757,648	710,982	5,829	4,655	51,058	34,657
Manufactures of Unenum., cwts	386,038	363,391	414,863	397,012	46,446	32,947	...	...
Value of Articles Imported—Enumerated Articles	...	...	355,021,673	367,130,175	...	...	29,393,432	30,994,131
Unenumerated	...	...	*41,751,677	*44,871,508	...	...	*3,841,828	*4,375,000
Total Value	...	...	396,773,350	412,001,683	...	...	33,235,260	35,369,131

Estimated.

II.—EXPORTS—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Year ended December 31, 1882, compared with the corresponding period of 1881; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended December 31, 1882, compared with 1881.

EXPORTS. Principal Articles	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
			£	£			£	£
Bark, Peruvian.....cwt	62,905	80,014	729,907	903,332	5,282	3,555	41,848	32,259
Caoutchouc.....	94,631	101,654	1,174,829	1,537,568	11,865	4,682	132,856	75,712
Chicory.....	21,356	18,100	27,990	22,031	2,003	1,361	2,797	1,408
Cochineal.....	19,187	15,508	202,515	137,106	1,337	1,200	13,413	9,616
Cocoa.....lb.	9,750,953	8,352,877	306,776	257,924	265,415	320,829	7,982	10,251
Coffee.....cwt	953,302	996,531	4,033,802	3,905,775	63,309	55,449	247,919	189,759
Copper, Unwght. & pt. wght. tons	13,790	12,818	876,367	895,034	879	988	57,295	70,452
Corn—Wheat.....cwt	795,252	1,133,853	425,508	598,408	35,159	69,083	19,618	38,585
Wheatmeal or Flour.....	58,087	160,007	36,677	150,557	3,444	18,016	1,898	19,695
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, Northern ports	356,535	267,650	1,033,155	792,673	53,774	23,910	157,244	70,388
Germany.....	364,784	541,896	935,703	1,315,907	19,064	29,606	52,607	68,417
Holland.....	334,125	519,268	807,427	1,254,890	23,821	31,023	65,222	67,076
Belgium.....	458,946	615,106	1,228,351	1,734,387	55,217	48,507	154,275	127,858
France.....	74,794	103,140	208,977	288,385	6,736	5,862	18,421	17,050
Other Countries.....	270,472	317,973	765,234	918,205	26,917	34,185	80,697	92,279
Total.....	1,859,656	2,365,033	4,978,847	6,304,447	185,529	173,093	528,466	443,068
Cotton Manufactures.....£	...	...	567,373	510,236	...	...	41,604	48,416
Currants.....cwt	192,772	129,871	245,516	159,169	8,963	12,251	10,997	16,270
Cutch and Gambier.....tons	11,152	11,218	257,976	274,899	1,014	726	32,992	19,655
Guano.....	29,333	25,027	298,335	255,767	2,670	1,376	30,438	15,319
Gum Lac, all kinds.....cwt	49,800	61,737	271,420	295,629	3,518	4,308	18,324	18,171
Hemp and Tow or Codilla of Hemp	272,120	213,619	408,050	348,173	14,793	13,288	26,545	20,943
Hides, Raw, & Pieces thereof—Dry..	299,469	313,396	1,149,994	1,201,796	25,718	24,687	99,030	91,241
Wet.....	90,502	110,189	220,743	276,375	8,176	12,157	20,009	32,204
Hops.....	9,463	5,796	29,600	46,627	1,186	1,134	3,409	20,475
Indigo.....	56,165	66,617	1,549,933	1,774,809	2,546	2,338	67,775	50,151
Iron and Steel—Iron Bars.....tons	62,301	74,080	577,930	706,148	7,215	6,827	69,572	66,014
Steel, Unwrought.....	4,088	4,577	47,377	46,537	625	410	7,131	4,784
Jute.....cwt	1,298,011	1,441,969	1,086,145	1,065,630	115,231	153,410	96,654	100,175
Oil—Cocunut.....	147,149	134,568	224,140	205,688	9,379	10,623	12,589	17,120
Olive.....tuns	3,674	3,657	166,088	166,309	321	166	14,363	7,624
Palm.....cwt	455,278	428,139	663,234	642,216	36,921	24,165	54,042	38,269
Paper—Writing or Printing	25,618	18,786	44,064	34,371	1,025	828	2,094	1,468
Unenumerated (except Hangings)	...	31,625	56,283	48,192	...	2,104	3,674	3,355
Petroleum.....gallons	393,121	822,125	24,843	37,965	24,961	50,836	1,266	2,460
Quicksilver.....lbs	1,863,175	3,031,784	159,620	242,752	220,317	328,630	18,932	25,238
Raisins.....cwt	96,144	109,693	170,271	196,135	10,515	7,024	18,281	12,614
Rice.....	3,408,067	4,009,017	1,753,291	1,906,494	343,102	315,176	172,239	145,912
Saltpetre.....	16,130	22,081	18,448	25,588	566	503	667	574
Seeds—Flax and Linseed.....qrs	19,007	6,050	46,057	13,171	529	2,258	1,222	4,706
Rape.....	54,100	41,783	127,390	100,895	5,125	5,315	12,161	13,495
Silk—Raw.....lbs	920,897	916,373	716,371	749,275	88,201	31,158	74,331	24,597
Knubs, or Husks and Waste,cwts	4,814	6,941	44,784	72,088	298	512	2,573	2,697
Thrown.....lbs	5,571	6,281	5,883	6,304	410	295	225	330
Silk Manufactures—Broadstuffs...£	...	...	135,184	174,010	...	...	1,251	657
Ribbons.....	...	...	7,341	14,142	...	...	10,350	14,213
Unenumerated.....	...	...	119,893	153,161	...	...	12,787	9,032
Spices—Cinnamon.....lbs	1,042,610	1,510,483	72,258	82,558	180,347	176,619	12,787	33,908
Pepper.....	11,764,851	19,361,569	267,031	450,443	1,533,868	1,702,808	33,908	40,993
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed—								
Brandy.....proof gallons	191,398	189,603	110,076	105,341	19,633	15,601	9,621	8,397
Rum.....	1,427,071	1,291,468	234,128	228,549	126,573	124,229	22,734	20,478
Other Sorts.....	607,616	332,283	69,881	43,718	99,810	17,785	11,315	1,959
Mixed in Bond.....	580,034	768,871	70,835	102,491	35,388	69,624	4,598	9,306
Sugar—Refined and Candy.....cwt	154,858	126,540	220,797	176,251	16,761	23,682	22,922	31,337
Unrefined.....	274,996	272,333	316,986	297,389	39,593	27,956	41,806	30,136
Molasses.....	32,305	36,107	18,086	20,417	3,081	4,696	1,774	2,657
Tallow and Stearine.....	334,741	218,977	592,780	428,482	16,664	12,587	31,270	23,007
Tea.....lbs	39,389,721	38,289,414	2,431,896	2,349,590	2,911,536	2,493,108	177,880	143,241
Tooth, Elephants', &c.....cwt	7,640	5,345	254,305	263,239	533	469	26,922	26,685
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	202,284	246,987	926,279	1,288,646	19,707	21,414	90,130	108,653
Tobacco—Unmanufactured.....lbs	8,136,795	7,729,827	212,549	238,709	321,875	564,444	10,685	16,196
Manufactured and Snuff.....	1,154,529	1,396,887	160,736	181,742	89,279	78,241	13,118	13,663
Wine—Red.....gallons	564,038	587,400	211,581	214,575	39,480	55,081	15,469	20,692
White.....	762,545	759,960	375,717	382,140	65,375	60,210	35,942	31,721
Mixed in Bond.....	19,893	20,389	4,244	5,212	1,092	406	170	119
Wool, Sheep and Lambs—To Ger- many.....lbs	55,101,740	61,073,866	3,498,848	3,592,087	5,670,648	5,894,524	230,369	377,441
Belgium.....	47,811,990	51,139,198	2,778,382	2,970,889	3,714,968	4,579,067	212,559	261,037
France.....	131,634,966	118,885,927	8,148,899	7,123,235	9,627,580	9,566,347	613,933	572,511
United States.....	21,894,182	26,646,626	883,214	1,090,296	2,602,293	4,212,272	95,515	159,042
Other Countries.....	8,916,970	5,695,554	544,537	332,556	364,142	135,526	22,074	10,076
Total of Wool.....	265,359,848	263,441,171	15,853,880	15,109,063	21,979,631	24,387,736	1,178,450	1,380,107

III.—EXPORTS—BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE, &c.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom in the Year ended December 31, 1882, compared with the corresponding Period of 1881; also the Quantities and Value for the Month ended December 31, 1882, compared with 1881.

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
			£	£			£	£
Alkali—To Russia.....cwt	431,000	424,058	157,260	153,672	13,369	15,254	5,072	5,068
Germany.....	928,900	750,834	235,662	203,784	53,889	39,815	11,351	10,788
Holland.....	382,800	336,031	78,407	67,402	55,074	30,435	9,237	5,397
Belgium.....	210,500	153,877	59,678	43,972	18,469	12,266	4,840	3,882
France.....	192,000	159,960	77,932	68,091	18,431	12,604	7,470	5,225
United States.....	3,114,600	3,518,784	978,417	1,091,607	245,678	314,058	78,875	94,037
Other Countries.....	1,594,600	1,397,855	502,458	440,594	128,689	116,426	38,114	34,536
Total.....	6,809,400	6,750,399	2,089,814	2,069,122	533,599	540,858	151,959	158,933
Animals—Horses—To France...No.	2,892	2,052	159,076	118,892	223	110	12,080	5,470
Other Countries.....	3,216	4,325	221,270	288,197	183	197	14,410	16,814
Total.....	6,108	6,377	380,346	407,089	406	307	26,490	22,284
Apparel and Slops—To France...£	...	...	141,194	93,914	...	...	7,685	7,720
United States.....	...	...	71,787	47,841	...	...	5,217	4,425
British W. India Islands & Guiana	...	...	74,051	100,689	...	...	4,589	5,768
North America.....	...	...	179,472	200,258	...	...	4,783	9,960
Possessions in South Africa...	...	...	1,034,714	1,083,243	...	...	113,095	61,440
India.....	...	...	109,644	107,149	...	...	8,312	9,608
Australia.....	...	...	1,702,691	2,120,391	...	...	276,137	308,221
Other Countries.....	...	...	398,244	406,477	...	...	34,224	32,527
Total.....	...	...	3,711,797	4,169,962	...	...	454,042	439,669
Arms, Ammunition, &c. — Fire								
Arms (small).....No.	252,122	229,122	318,025	322,113	14,875	21,306	23,693	28,585
Gunpowder.....lbs	14,363,000	14,149,712	369,607	356,774	1,043,572	911,400	30,070	24,260
All other kinds.....£	...	...	705,008	738,779	...	...	72,471	56,988
Bags and Sacks, empty—Russia, doz	1,159,609	179,166	290,237	38,579	30,038	7,510	6,465	1,967
Germany.....	930,020	1,007,902	241,658	241,885	87,613	69,988	20,833	17,827
United States.....	934,528	798,895	196,146	168,054	43,688	39,362	10,324	10,434
Australia.....	244,723	185,227	69,018	57,987	24,087	18,172	5,911	4,443
Other Countries.....	2,202,803	2,184,939	707,212	673,091	161,548	168,215	50,161	56,904
Total.....	5,471,683	4,356,129	1,504,271	1,179,596	346,974	303,247	93,694	91,675
Beer & Ale—To United States...brls	24,851	30,881	129,178	159,515	3,310	2,760	17,699	13,090
British Posses. in South Africa..	48,334	38,790	195,618	156,541	5,517	4,104	21,672	14,992
British W. India Islands & Guiana	20,172	21,871	83,798	100,174	2,150	1,662	8,526	7,674
British India.....	97,773	87,412	314,759	281,689	6,189	6,089	18,213	19,677
Australia.....	89,791	101,641	431,913	533,446	10,898	11,010	50,235	51,301
Other Countries.....	140,730	156,959	572,071	641,097	10,085	13,713	40,718	55,010
Total.....	421,651	437,554	1,727,337	1,872,462	38,149	39,338	157,033	164,747
Books, Printed.....cwt	109,990	121,917	1,099,846	1,172,633	9,489	10,796	95,372	108,419
Brass, Manufs. of, not being Ordnance	93,139	99,983	334,792	444,441	6,896	8,475	30,958	39,528
Butter.....	32,945	31,654	205,153	219,732	3,641	3,489	24,740	24,392
Candles of all Sorts.....lbs	5,071,700	4,992,744	137,677	135,051	409,474	380,308	11,150	10,852
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of.....£	...	...	939,172	1,005,181	...	...	93,909	86,055
Carriages, Railway—for Passengers	...	...	70,226	215,501	...	...	4,686	20,595
Railway Trucks, Waggons, &c. ....	...	...	157,212	404,558	...	...	11,231	43,348
Cheese.....cwt	12,378	16,129	51,208	65,310	1,262	1,663	5,217	7,015
Chemical Products or Preparations, unenumerated.....£	...	...	2,536,748	2,235,220	...	...	193,436	184,002
Coal, Coke, &c.—To Russia.....tons	1,397,550	1,634,718	611,070	747,789	38,959	33,620	16,864	15,212
Sweden and Norway.....	1,352,724	1,528,121	569,681	659,702	125,234	87,487	54,269	38,695
Denmark.....	963,836	1,000,921	382,740	396,384	106,157	86,043	43,169	34,696
Germany.....	2,142,878	2,320,006	812,557	886,490	166,596	106,627	67,605	45,434
Holland.....	449,723	440,042	196,781	192,473	36,413	23,870	16,730	10,417
France.....	3,603,514	4,095,259	1,506,736	1,732,015	344,029	357,354	148,074	152,785
Spain and Canaries.....	1,001,298	1,124,257	514,704	583,646	99,965	104,134	50,665	51,552
Italy.....	1,727,829	1,824,601	723,695	778,817	103,482	128,159	46,553	57,776
Turkey.....	249,036	247,378	120,099	125,588	14,215	27,176	7,375	13,731
Egypt.....	876,945	771,425	433,729	400,104	99,836	90,914	51,272	47,004
Brazil.....	400,437	365,573	218,292	208,047	17,093	27,596	9,551	15,327
Malta.....	452,578	573,865	227,125	301,436	31,928	37,997	16,168	19,990
British India.....	1,075,735	993,477	532,227	514,680	96,330	80,197	48,892	41,209
Other Countries.....	3,892,930	3,989,181	1,936,514	2,034,703	311,846	300,062	155,534	156,887
Total.....	19,587,063	20,958,824	8,785,950	9,560,934	1,592,083	1,491,236	732,721	700,718
Coal, &c. for Steamers in forgn. trade	5,227,588	5,575,160	...	...	455,155	458,063	...	...
Copper—Unwrought, Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Germany...cwt	73,333	48,149	238,206	168,772	1,814	4,232	6,524	14,914
Holland.....	54,241	27,259	179,639	95,830	5,782	3,481	20,333	12,186
Belgium.....	37,379	42,555	123,595	150,632	4,325	3,997	14,620	14,212
France.....	143,449	118,033	471,742	426,566	7,388	10,922	27,322	39,014
British India.....	21,371	406	70,555	1,454	61	120	228	432
Other Countries.....	44,220	10,136	144,641	69,137	2,385	1,202	8,171	4,370
Total.....	373,993	255,538	1,228,378	912,391	21,755	23,954	78,258	85,128

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Copper—(Con.)—Wrought, &c., un- enumerated—To Russia..cwt	26,298	9,259	£ 98,087	£ 36,976	2,428	216	£ 9,499	£ 895
Germany.....	14,037	6,547	51,673	29,429	740	344	3,385	1,571
Holland.....	10,182	6,001	38,112	24,753	316	321	1,474	1,440
France.....	12,235	22,412	51,157	82,831	2,437	1,037	9,519	3,871
Italy.....	9,712	8,577	36,897	36,152	431	290	1,806	1,209
Turkey.....	26,730	28,080	102,111	115,333	1,836	2,699	7,535	11,127
Egypt.....	26,644	11,208	102,416	46,785	1,822	1,526	7,506	6,287
British India.....	99,007	131,401	354,339	513,290	6,043	8,381	23,763	30,950
Other Countries.....	93,740	90,486	369,717	388,888	8,620	6,215	36,290	29,320
Total.....	318,585	313,971	1,204,509	1,274,437	24,673	21,029	100,780	86,650
Mixed or Yellow Metal—Brit. India	142,531	176,989	413,323	541,405	16,410	12,266	49,040	37,039
Other Countries.....	190,413	186,087	590,357	609,667	12,886	10,605	43,354	35,508
Total.....	332,944	363,076	1,003,680	1,151,072	29,290	22,871	92,400	72,547
Total of Copper.....	1,025,522	932,585	3,436,567	3,337,900	75,724	67,854	271,438	244,325
Cordage, Cables, Ropes, of Hemp, &c.	131,081	164,202	335,789	428,798	9,335	12,629	26,515	34,293
Cotton, Yarn, & Twist—Russia...lbs	6,492,500	4,324,000	422,871	327,957	500,100	202,600	30,914	16,106
Germany.....	33,731,900	35,838,000	1,877,210	2,082,200	2,958,400	2,504,300	168,781	144,567
Holland.....	30,460,600	31,144,300	1,617,858	1,734,081	3,083,800	2,810,000	167,120	150,435
Belgium.....	14,651,500	17,474,600	817,356	1,003,926	1,638,900	2,072,400	92,694	102,258
France.....	6,145,300	6,795,300	463,662	525,479	640,200	686,200	48,174	50,783
Italy.....	21,632,300	16,532,000	963,405	742,993	1,904,700	1,327,700	84,695	60,736
Austrian Territories.....	2,626,800	2,831,900	113,724	127,588	218,300	212,900	9,755	9,677
Roumania.....	10,572,300	7,008,300	448,784	284,869	4,900	9,500	270	329
Turkey.....	14,162,800	15,887,500	657,895	754,715	849,300	1,188,300	38,821	53,243
Egypt.....	2,885,400	2,654,600	130,402	124,820	164,500	385,700	7,024	18,143
China and Hong Kong.....	19,149,400	15,247,300	786,417	619,474	1,095,000	854,100	44,394	33,275
Japan.....	28,329,800	19,144,200	1,111,672	765,804	3,585,500	1,211,000	144,792	46,066
British India—Bombay.....	12,771,900	11,580,100	763,132	702,038	1,592,900	760,000	101,730	45,950
Madras.....	10,739,800	13,613,500	624,681	770,665	831,300	1,360,600	50,254	73,097
Bengal.....	16,671,600	17,014,700	1,130,285	1,154,434	1,363,300	937,000	86,914	59,476
Straits Settlements.....	3,480,600	2,588,100	198,415	141,421	219,400	226,500	10,084	10,945
Ceylon.....	120,200	184,100	7,268	11,078	24,700	5,000	1,400	200
Other Countries.....	20,315,200	18,547,400	1,130,016	993,571	1,936,600	1,609,600	97,332	83,060
Total.....	254,939,900	238,409,900	13,165,053	12,867,113	22,611,800	18,363,400	1,185,224	957,446
Cotton Manufac.—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Germany.....yds	41,822,100	38,549,900	712,892	681,246	3,108,900	2,958,800	56,697	55,963
Holland.....	47,308,600	33,606,800	706,984	538,613	3,904,500	3,217,400	57,341	48,934
France.....	53,926,100	60,805,500	1,033,115	1,094,613	4,538,100	3,730,000	80,572	71,928
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	69,971,100	51,970,100	801,670	608,883	4,985,100	3,954,000	56,540	46,091
Italy.....	95,023,000	75,948,800	1,304,115	1,046,270	5,643,400	5,702,200	77,761	79,380
Austrian Territories.....	8,520,000	7,677,200	108,381	96,814	635,200	535,100	7,749	7,079
Greece.....	50,029,800	38,041,900	641,859	535,511	3,933,100	2,424,500	49,098	35,422
Turkey.....	384,997,100	323,738,200	4,832,387	4,179,964	33,711,000	30,674,800	424,321	395,481
Egypt.....	143,666,400	110,102,200	1,593,740	1,164,800	8,171,900	16,438,100	91,129	185,214
West Coast of Africa (Foreign)..	38,564,200	43,836,000	485,440	557,036	1,847,300	2,795,200	24,974	35,074
United States.....	68,082,900	73,958,400	1,545,458	1,761,988	5,956,700	5,295,900	134,817	124,152
Foreign West Indies.....	96,688,800	80,194,800	1,285,909	1,228,292	5,600,200	6,243,400	78,340	81,415
Mexico.....	52,082,200	56,466,400	654,122	742,145	4,398,800	3,710,800	53,500	47,337
Central America.....	51,598,400	35,459,500	596,478	404,215	4,079,900	2,442,100	47,189	28,068
United States of Colombia.....	57,887,500	46,079,300	728,972	591,129	4,198,800	3,870,900	53,561	48,568
Brazil.....	223,037,200	221,009,400	2,980,251	2,979,295	18,523,200	16,580,200	253,464	217,109
Uruguay.....	34,252,000	37,339,500	491,954	545,717	3,223,800	4,280,200	45,187	60,516
Argentine Republic.....	89,618,700	81,940,000	1,208,090	1,172,715	5,292,300	6,273,900	76,450	87,695
Chili.....	94,128,400	85,618,300	1,080,344	1,105,608	5,888,100	4,924,700	69,481	63,376
Peru.....	26,237,700	34,860,700	324,784	442,069	2,936,500	1,300,000	35,534	18,307
China and Hong Kong.....	523,852,300	402,024,300	5,980,878	4,617,296	41,538,600	25,736,500	462,470	298,555
Japan.....	63,325,100	53,010,500	792,852	613,392	8,061,200	1,762,700	96,471	23,240
Dutch Possessions in India.....	87,570,200	100,218,600	1,166,274	1,328,979	6,997,500	8,228,700	92,720	107,518
Philippine Islands.....	67,427,100	50,359,300	929,127	720,275	6,979,400	2,286,400	98,842	32,284
Gibraltar.....	20,146,400	17,690,200	259,640	239,294	2,004,200	1,575,300	24,721	23,325
Malta.....	30,159,600	24,432,900	357,424	287,437	3,487,000	1,795,000	43,124	22,408
West Coast of Africa (British)..	29,404,900	38,792,800	384,720	499,420	3,887,800	4,301,500	49,950	62,264
British North America.....	48,862,600	53,780,300	945,114	1,088,332	2,614,700	3,215,500	51,275	57,884
West India Islands & Guiana	39,664,400	51,243,900	551,141	678,686	3,301,600	2,327,300	43,968	30,967
Possessions in South Africa...	25,693,000	23,769,900	475,200	430,385	3,178,100	1,400,200	54,814	24,668
British India—Bombay.....	544,932,400	506,660,800	5,944,880	5,730,920	53,452,700	38,368,200	606,590	428,893
Madras.....	83,096,700	106,200,200	986,340	1,302,758	6,926,600	10,819,100	85,819	127,960
Bengal.....	1011,714,400	909,297,000	10,549,000	9,657,600	74,334,400	64,958,400	790,014	706,569
Straits Settlements.....	132,535,600	123,275,500	1,463,526	1,332,300	7,413,200	7,206,500	79,885	80,021
Ceylon.....	21,748,100	19,321,400	284,788	242,192	1,958,600	1,801,800	26,408	25,095
Australia.....	82,584,000	101,974,500	1,682,046	1,975,807	13,172,500	11,480,400	256,815	223,409
Other Countries.....	237,114,300	229,509,300	3,244,008	3,237,096	16,215,500	15,900,300	223,445	222,098
Total [Bleached Wholly of Cotton—Unbleached or Printed, Dyed, or Colour-d... Mixed, Cotton predominating	3361,293,600 1386,337,500 29,637,200	2960,646,900 1348,223,600 39,893,800	37,169,517 21,234,691 695,701	33,481,365 21,006,221 971,507	270,562,900 113,012,400 2,525,100	224,549,300 103,186,800 2,779,900	3,044,254 1,752,493 63,783	2,583,178 1,580,383 60,696
Total.....	4777,273,300	4348,764,300	59,103,921	55,459,092	386,100,400	330,516,000	4,860,530	4,224,257
Lace and Patent Net.....f	...	...	2,380,610	2,721,024	...	...	222,444	232,561
Hosiery—Stockings & Socks, doz. pr	1,682,871	2,002,201	489,917	622,005	176,686	174,338	55,446	57,130

EXPORTS. Principal Artic'es.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Cot. Manufacs. (Con.), Other Kinds £	...	...	£ 612,863	£ 643,428	...	...	£ 39,216	£ 42,020
Thread for Sewing or Stitching, lbs	15,471,800	15,526,203	2,312,314	2,406,910	1,323,853	1,163,320	199,952	180,620
Other Manufactures, unenum. .... £	...	...	1,024,853	1,092,251	...	...	99,350	82,236
Total Cotton Manufactures	...	...	65,924,478	62,944,711	...	...	5,476,938	4,818,824
Earthen & China Ware, Porian, Porcelain (except Red Pottery and Brown Stoneware)—Germany. £	...	...	35,697	36,014	...	...	2,851	2,836
France.....	...	...	108,802	116,454	...	...	10,281	11,604
United States.....	...	...	853,810	877,468	...	...	40,717	56,646
Brazil.....	...	...	101,264	100,175	...	...	4,207	10,323
British North America.....	...	...	105,464	132,207	...	...	5,374	7,751
India.....	...	...	137,013	117,234	...	...	11,927	10,976
Australia.....	...	...	289,497	318,000	...	...	24,550	24,018
Other Countries.....	...	...	472,086	498,263	...	...	36,554	38,076
Total.....	...	...	2,103,633	2,195,815	...	...	136,461	162,830
Fab—Herrings—Germany... barrels	628,252	708,779	988,442	1,098,762	13,930	852	22,396	1,580
Other Countries.....	176,918	211,533	239,595	284,275	20,542	17,375	22,567	19,697
Total	805,170	920,312	1,228,037	1,383,037	34,472	18,227	44,963	21,277
Other Sorts..... £	...	...	398,048	440,361	...	...	43,910	44,474
Glass—Plate, Rough or Silvered, inc. Looking Glasses, &c. ....sq. ft.	2,809,990	3,619,160	212,950	276,561	273,450	274,281	18,966	20,602
Flint of all kinds, &c. ....cwts	132,556	124,949	292,506	296,875	11,703	9,129	26,176	22,844
Bottles & Manufacs. of Com. Glass	642,333	787,653	318,582	376,012	55,089	56,823	26,537	27,529
Other Manufactures, unenum.....	128,034	137,230	131,119	137,569	9,301	10,449	10,708	10,481
Hat-dashery & Millinery, inc. Embroidery, &c.—To Germany... £	...	...	27,540	27,364	...	...	1,760	1,079
France.....	...	...	21,415	21,028	...	...	1,770	891
United States.....	...	...	443,219	502,394	...	...	34,396	25,929
United States of Columbia.....	...	...	12,636	13,180	...	...	499	1,466
Channel Islands.....	...	...	59,872	48,293	...	...	2,404	1,946
British North America.....	...	...	925,782	1,065,094	...	...	32,851	39,310
British W. India Islands & Guiana Possessions in South Africa ...	...	...	192,026	217,559	...	...	12,540	11,216
India.....	...	...	455,952	387,501	...	...	43,008	22,432
Australia.....	...	...	268,122	247,056	...	...	17,396	15,563
Other Countries.....	...	...	1,056,782	999,154	...	...	127,013	125,428
Total.....	...	...	4,191,005	4,257,541	...	...	325,340	290,563
Hdw. & Cutlry., unen.—Russia	...	...	67,113	69,521	...	...	6,336	3,687
Germany.....	...	...	177,416	186,521	...	...	17,450	15,512
Holland.....	...	...	83,756	85,445	...	...	6,421	7,048
France.....	...	...	239,443	207,181	...	...	25,292	14,131
Spain and Canaries.....	...	...	130,973	133,745	...	...	11,002	12,179
United States.....	...	...	514,135	509,317	...	...	47,633	32,202
Foreign West Indies.....	...	...	109,031	101,426	...	...	9,697	10,004
Brazil.....	...	...	263,041	266,989	...	...	27,816	20,320
Argentine Republic.....	...	...	139,762	137,405	...	...	9,708	11,519
British North America.....	...	...	194,429	216,290	...	...	12,335	12,942
Possessions in South Africa ...	...	...	214,286	196,424	...	...	26,803	12,591
India.....	...	...	303,408	314,030	...	...	23,937	30,352
Australia.....	...	...	555,225	741,023	...	...	61,081	64,123
Other Countries.....	...	...	888,814	946,576	...	...	82,422	77,606
Total.....	...	...	3,880,832	4,111,893	...	...	367,933	324,216
Hats of all kinds..... dozens	1,025,931	1,205,749	1,123,380	1,316,754	107,365	104,755	121,818	108,500
Iron & Steel—Iron, pig—Russia. tns	141,900	133,504	399,476	387,357	840	1,000	2,151	2,678
Germany.....	264,832	308,425	631,824	750,100	16,943	7,365	46,044	18,245
Holland.....	220,601	295,117	588,311	808,486	24,793	19,879	69,288	53,797
Belgium.....	81,036	85,797	202,213	218,282	3,663	7,730	9,398	19,948
France.....	151,485	176,421	353,744	420,693	10,969	15,872	26,780	36,570
United States.....	394,934	487,697	1,366,002	1,654,580	18,540	29,560	61,421	93,420
British North America.....	34,169	66,912	98,465	206,667	615	246	2,127	912
Other Countries.....	193,397	204,279	464,641	515,554	11,924	14,533	30,577	37,810
Total	1,482,354	1,758,152	4,104,776	4,961,819	88,287	96,185	247,786	263,380
Bar, Angle, Bolt, & Rod—Russia	3,712	3,413	30,312	29,406	114	260	1,095	2,079
Germany.....	7,378	10,951	52,958	79,062	1,354	1,377	9,536	9,474
Holland.....	3,166	5,104	24,093	37,231	194	400	1,509	3,232
France.....	857	1,195	6,183	8,734	23	76	160	699
Italy.....	22,326	18,584	144,961	139,609	1,962	1,970	13,593	14,958
Turkey.....	8,865	9,764	54,457	64,371	409	774	2,950	5,304
United States.....	18,858	22,255	156,479	176,222	3,238	1,880	24,162	14,220
British North America.....	45,575	44,993	275,494	312,717	1,411	1,323	9,525	9,843
British India.....	41,493	45,354	265,727	317,127	1,668	3,563	12,108	23,667
Australia.....	34,046	50,299	251,891	381,493	4,055	4,274	30,567	32,821
Other Countries.....	108,085	101,733	750,978	753,655	10,766	8,508	76,951	63,197
Total	294,361	313,645	2,013,133	2,309,627	25,194	24,405	182,156	179,494
Railroad of all sorts—To Russia	13,544	4,190	113,075	36,877	110	...	1,732	...
Sweden and Norway.....	7,532	9,938	48,239	60,301	92	1	647	24
Germany.....	271	710	2,934	5,355	28	...	560	...

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Iron and Steel—(Con.)—Railroad of all sorts—To Holland .. tons	6,104	9,243	£ 42,081	£ 64,201	1,477	1,741	£ 10,336	£ 11,333
Spain and Canaries	14,604	14,113	102,590	98,759	3,011	2,631	20,684	18,564
Italy	26,279	73,952	186,552	494,420	1,373	3,397	12,904	22,700
Egypt	5,243	2,573	29,131	16,781	54	5	375	210
United States.....	292,617	198,278	1,912,432	1,309,556	16,860	7,222	110,541	48,290
Mexico	42,064	43,926	297,242	297,235	3,273	3,708	23,174	24,211
Brazil	41,348	52,741	286,528	364,840	2,699	3,171	21,839	22,860
Peru	843	2,629	6,291	17,705	103	32	710	506
Chili	1,375	4,895	11,793	36,019	395	606	3,168	4,862
British North America	109,451	95,110	764,365	657,417	935	839	6,929	6,412
British Possessions in S. Africa	4,346	39,050	44,312	291,606	451	3,199	5,041	26,305
British India	94,162	135,470	639,494	888,779	8,347	8,040	57,184	58,625
Australia.....	97,071	91,370	694,780	666,516	9,210	12,082	70,791	84,578
Other Countries	63,956	154,935	484,527	1,069,667	9,420	16,843	69,865	115,457
Total	820,800	933,123	5,666,446	6,376,034	57,838	63,517	416,480	444,936
Wire of Iron or Steel & Manufacs. thereof (exc. Telegraph Wire)	75,129	86,686	1,000,844	1,322,537	7,200	7,034	97,560	106,633
Hoops, Sheets, & Boiler & Armour Plates (inc galv. n. s. d.)—Russia	15,303	15,495	158,430	185,288	810	1,062	7,085	10,991
Germany	15,385	22,604	134,870	206,397	2,394	2,107	17,297	15,960
Holland	6,377	9,997	55,383	97,500	667	856	5,650	8,365
France.....	6,417	4,825	104,832	54,848	504	168	6,130	2,623
Spain and Canaries	6,796	7,030	70,944	76,035	506	597	5,090	5,484
Italy.....	13,801	15,006	119,079	167,424	1,026	2,248	10,493	21,038
United States	36,162	37,220	300,676	332,508	2,732	1,209	23,751	12,849
British North America	12,953	15,392	130,433	162,685	525	682	5,719	7,636
British India	33,208	46,387	327,599	465,462	3,384	4,280	34,591	40,961
Australia.....	59,645	63,973	884,824	977,603	6,135	4,476	89,728	69,637
Other Countries	98,878	105,358	1,117,720	1,222,315	9,399	10,104	112,598	111,629
Total	304,925	343,287	3,404,790	3,948,005	27,982	27,789	318,132	307,093
Tin Plates and Sheets—To France	5,535	4,059	93,359	70,275	388	231	5,400	4,479
United States.....	179,843	214,552	3,039,473	3,719,078	18,804	15,026	322,964	261,384
British North America.....	11,736	8,660	197,261	158,399	534	468	9,347	8,531
Australia	8,331	5,871	152,668	107,993	649	683	11,991	12,254
Other Countries	37,936	31,879	680,371	586,439	2,763	2,820	51,054	50,345
Total	243,381	265,021	4,163,132	4,642,184	23,038	19,228	400,756	336,993
Cast, &c (ex. Ordn., unen.)—Russia	11,163	7,361	165,336	131,444	575	169	9,933	4,718
Germany.....	9,140	9,304	149,728	177,477	843	534	14,602	10,829
Holland	8,665	9,850	106,266	130,574	792	462	11,766	8,886
France.....	11,663	13,549	160,868	171,526	1,467	375	17,189	7,877
Spain and Canaries	10,699	10,846	131,018	147,892	1,474	692	14,243	9,580
United States.....	6,163	6,794	90,283	101,586	719	447	10,223	6,789
Peru	650	1,337	8,590	20,513	99	71	1,513	1,580
Brazil	17,301	14,399	196,056	215,634	1,301	727	17,883	13,236
British North America	14,654	16,191	157,833	196,736	459	593	6,094	8,349
British Possessions in S. Africa	16,630	17,901	300,953	322,121	1,703	1,331	34,304	23,965
British India	47,429	47,643	673,925	592,720	3,460	2,995	48,326	39,580
Australia.....	61,111	89,905	832,891	1,128,907	6,506	9,245	85,853	107,427
Other Countries	76,486	84,419	990,532	1,215,864	8,095	7,533	98,908	107,135
Total	291,754	329,399	3,964,268	4,552,994	27,493	25,174	370,837	349,971
Old for remanufac.—United States	99,859	94,710	395,218	368,953	17,224	10,833	66,746	39,789
Other Countries	23,866	36,683	92,829	136,221	2,608	3,320	10,059	13,122
Total	123,725	131,393	488,047	505,174	19,832	14,153	76,795	52,911
Steel, Unwrought—To France ..	3,367	5,246	129,404	170,994	358	374	14,521	13,366
United States	135,268	131,177	1,112,076	1,133,105	18,614	4,751	147,663	62,982
Other Countries	28,788	35,230	629,681	740,623	2,578	3,559	59,125	70,759
Total	167,423	171,653	1,871,161	2,044,722	21,550	8,684	221,309	147,107
Manufacs. of Steel or Steel Iron..	16,373	17,938	914,311	926,345	1,413	1,913	77,327	89,864
Total of Iron and Steel ...	3,820,315	4,350,297	27,590,908	31,579,441	299,827	288,082	2,409,138	2,278,402
Jute Yarn—To Germany	2,836,200	4,871,100	37,588	61,191	304,700	401,000	3,907	5,241
Holland	648,300	828,600	6,988	8,370	52,500	158,300	581	1,328
Spain and Canaries	7,375,100	6,042,100	106,466	83,072	688,400	359,300	9,678	5,061
United States.....	5,833,800	8,738,400	72,945	108,245	1,072,900	474,700	14,021	5,724
Other Countries	1,376,500	1,373,300	20,386	21,367	72,900	187,500	1,195	2,927
Total	18,069,900	21,853,500	244,373	282,245	2,191,400	1,580,800	29,382	19,881
Manufacs. Piece Gds., Germany, yds	33,158,000	45,817,300	397,615	518,982	3,322,700	2,238,900	37,425	24,409
Holland	5,088,000	5,864,400	56,789	61,583	425,900	342,900	4,126	3,838
France.....	6,930,900	6,883,900	74,000	70,326	862,300	455,200	8,239	4,951
Italy	4,597,900	4,525,300	68,955	62,423	306,300	508,900	4,282	6,887
United States.....	101,482,100	90,194,100	1,047,727	896,942	8,593,000	9,316,100	86,602	93,866
Brazil	12,124,500	16,787,300	126,080	171,996	1,232,100	1,366,800	13,204	13,724
Argentine Republic	6,057,100	8,138,600	81,301	102,724	333,100	826,000	4,634	10,252
Other Countries	34,857,700	34,270,200	510,446	498,324	2,442,500	2,548,800	34,615	37,075
Total	204,296,200	212,481,100	2,362,913	3,383,300	17,524,900	17,603,600	190,127	196,002
Unenumerated (except bags) ...	...	...	...	10,326	...	...	...	1,075

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
			£	£			£	£
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, & Tubing—To Russia	8,358	5,703	123,457	83,397	59	35	892	486
Germany.....	1,037	1,234	16,746	19,456	48	57	762	878
France.....	3,392	1,046	48,708	15,085	15	...	229	...
United States.....	599	576	9,357	8,455	138	81	2,149	1,102
China and Hong Kong.....	12,834	11,674	198,564	172,957	861	1,564	12,998	22,575
British India.....	3,351	3,164	60,751	58,827	350	292	6,334	5,283
Australia.....	4,681	5,528	72,486	82,923	510	361	7,980	5,305
Other Countries.....	8,742	8,453	145,759	137,279	648	452	10,790	6,952
Total.....	42,994	37,378	675,828	578,379	2,629	2,842	42,134	42,581
Leather—Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed—Unwrought.....	181,360	165,546	1,463,805	1,443,574	17,273	10,742	145,283	104,629
Wrought—Boots & Shoes—British Possess. in S. Africa...doz pra.	154,492	160,067	490,695	504,591	19,011	9,637	62,222	28,558
Australia.....	233,714	287,049	590,215	788,755	23,675	24,173	58,542	71,333
Other Countries.....	166,049	187,166	502,320	569,020	15,538	13,936	46,565	42,115
Total.....	554,255	634,282	1,583,230	1,862,366	58,224	47,746	167,329	142,606
Other Articles unenumerated...£	...	...	407,145	484,690	...	...	39,801	35,333
Linen Yarn—To Germany.....lbs	2,476,500	2,212,500	209,163	194,438	229,600	149,900	18,801	13,587
Holland.....	2,438,100	2,592,000	102,365	105,285	245,200	164,700	10,720	6,864
Belgium.....	1,629,900	1,620,100	125,829	136,472	96,800	93,500	9,171	6,769
France.....	1,527,100	1,724,400	182,164	197,301	147,500	123,600	17,438	13,924
Spain and Canaries.....	6,552,600	7,069,200	280,189	279,985	555,000	417,300	23,284	17,288
Italy.....	936,600	468,400	51,904	23,801	108,600	33,800	5,644	1,760
Other Countries.....	2,689,400	2,472,200	106,185	100,256	368,000	129,600	13,426	5,826
Total.....	18,250,200	18,158,800	1,057,799	1,037,538	1,750,700	1,112,400	98,484	66,018
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—Russia...yards	871,600	1,195,900	41,447	56,998	159,800	7,500	7,620	467
Germany.....	5,473,100	5,400,800	239,082	231,652	498,600	336,900	21,548	14,113
Holland.....	395,300	337,000	16,741	15,929	52,900	22,300	2,295	1,277
France.....	3,340,300	5,003,100	175,473	221,397	313,300	385,000	18,085	15,416
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira...	1,224,200	1,088,600	29,957	28,321	129,300	58,400	2,528	1,607
Spain and Canaries.....	2,639,400	2,406,000	110,292	105,942	184,700	172,400	7,601	7,735
Italy.....	2,842,900	1,917,700	112,248	81,071	191,000	102,500	7,495	5,029
United States.....	82,147,000	90,551,300	2,346,075	2,529,720	6,090,500	5,649,400	163,233	176,341
Foreign West Indies.....	23,207,200	15,060,100	538,593	355,213	1,511,000	1,187,300	35,958	26,342
United States of Colombia.....	3,251,100	2,257,900	73,965	48,138	163,900	246,200	3,647	4,670
Brazil.....	3,802,200	3,450,900	139,673	117,693	399,400	250,200	13,100	8,021
Argentine Republic.....	1,614,300	1,622,900	57,587	53,624	108,300	111,000	3,265	3,305
Chili.....	976,500	994,000	31,636	32,902	37,600	69,700	1,379	2,671
Peru.....	378,600	360,300	10,621	10,641	42,600	7,300	1,190	214
British North America.....	6,466,000	6,039,600	161,662	161,473	72,800	259,100	2,615	6,921
British W. I. Islands and Guiana.....	2,328,400	3,024,500	52,747	65,967	188,900	196,100	3,988	3,929
British India.....	2,526,900	2,541,700	85,703	97,404	237,300	171,900	6,410	5,096
Australia.....	13,905,000	17,079,500	424,901	489,542	2,156,500	1,690,800	61,118	50,937
Other Countries.....	16,621,400	15,910,100	516,810	478,320	1,515,400	1,118,400	44,571	34,497
Total.....	165,217,600	165,692,500	4,838,664	4,760,277	13,201,900	11,306,200	375,408	341,579
Checked, Printed, or Dyed, and Damasks or Diapers.....	5,487,100	6,955,500	161,023	235,849	542,300	529,200	16,637	16,998
Sailcloth and Sails.....	3,306,700	3,593,900	165,526	185,821	309,600	198,000	15,601	10,011
Total.....	174,011,400	176,241,900	5,165,213	5,181,947	14,053,800	12,033,400	407,646	368,588
Thread for Sewing.....lbs	2,590,200	2,795,600	330,422	373,005	219,200	230,200	28,482	32,426
Unenumerated.....£	...	...	350,726	412,467	...	...	39,176	26,358
Total Linen Manufactures.....	...	...	5,846,361	5,967,419	...	...	475,304	427,372
Machinery and Millwork—Steam Engines—To Russia.....£	...	...	193,824	224,819	...	...	13,970	3,955
Germany.....	...	...	291,464	333,689	...	...	18,126	22,371
Holland.....	...	...	100,308	168,342	...	...	6,594	31,878
Belgium.....	...	...	28,934	63,996	...	...	4,374	11,301
France.....	...	...	147,827	272,935	...	...	9,197	24,077
Spain and Canaries.....	...	...	236,604	177,482	...	...	8,907	12,833
Italy.....	...	...	189,700	223,829	...	...	5,859	18,231
Egypt.....	...	...	125,284	113,006	...	...	6,157	3,634
United States.....	...	...	55,622	93,026	...	...	4,582	6,884
Brazil.....	...	...	143,911	120,432	...	...	14,383	7,782
British India.....	...	...	604,848	393,958	...	...	25,435	33,801
Australia.....	...	...	352,700	364,620	...	...	36,123	32,546
Other Countries.....	...	...	695,894	1,011,954	...	...	66,621	80,229
Total.....	...	...	3,166,920	3,562,088	...	...	220,328	230,522
Other Descriptions—To Russia.....	...	...	907,664	982,736	...	...	76,389	35,749
Germany.....	...	...	795,595	1,021,161	...	...	82,346	81,181
Holland.....	...	...	200,899	264,341	...	...	16,536	26,735
Belgium.....	...	...	356,297	472,284	...	...	43,817	39,305
France.....	...	...	711,604	825,164	...	...	59,539	62,120

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		VALUE.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Machinery, &c.—(Con.)—Other Descriptns.—Spain & Canaries. £	...	...	£ 295,680	£ 296,245	...	...	£ 31,402	£ 22,572
Italy	...	...	263,097	346,179	...	...	25,357	27,085
Egypt	...	...	145,848	66,180	...	...	14,609	1,744
United States	...	...	443,998	534,470	...	...	57,798	35,856
Brazil	...	...	253,199	295,583	...	...	38,590	24,641
British India	...	...	728,093	870,011	...	...	95,483	65,078
Australia	...	...	488,089	826,146	...	...	53,422	82,305
Other Countries	...	...	1,203,133	1,600,072	...	...	129,920	138,887
Total	...	...	6,793,286	8,400,572	...	...	705,208	643,858
Oil—Seed Oil—To Germany ...gals	4,668,400	5,312,762	485,339	522,082	176,431	423,000	17,771	39,390
Holland	1,153,300	1,545,278	118,594	152,367	102,100	137,900	10,358	13,631
Belgium	394,100	387,740	40,176	38,271	41,800	6,000	4,184	5,739
France	681,200	445,424	68,745	46,331	76,130	60,960	7,755	5,583
Spain and Canaries	319,900	306,952	34,190	30,655	30,273	28,552	3,157	2,657
Italy	1,009,800	716,029	115,525	74,539	53,632	74,646	5,850	7,390
Austrian Territories	692,200	651,507	71,778	65,624	140,945	60,222	14,338	5,937
Brazil	309,100	360,613	36,398	39,952	23,552	27,981	2,728	2,843
Australia	961,200	865,408	123,289	104,820	92,447	70,880	12,016	8,299
British North America	414,200	741,816	45,709	75,658	3,941	38,382	428	3,567
Other Countries	2,690,300	2,717,598	306,060	294,744	250,906	290,672	27,883	30,652
Total	13,383,700	14,051,127	1,445,803	1,445,043	992,159	1,274,195	107,368	124,308
Painters' Colours and Materials, unenumerated	...	...	1,203,921	1,339,175	...	...	90,035	93,771
Paper—Writing or Printing, and Envelopes—To U. States, cwts	5,805	9,512	22,352	36,540	1,240	1,310	4,288	3,857
British India	86,950	63,364	209,951	154,841	6,659	6,669	17,528	15,079
Australia	219,298	228,151	478,254	485,511	18,224	17,717	40,818	36,406
Other Countries	86,530	113,301	251,425	326,940	6,726	8,501	20,347	23,069
Total	398,583	414,328	961,982	1,003,832	32,949	34,197	82,981	78,411
Other kinds, except Hangings and Articles of Papier-Mâche—To United States...cwts	4,234	8,140	13,918	20,349	772	765	1,532	1,826
British India	12,700	22,120	20,717	32,876	1,506	2,955	2,116	3,670
Australia	70,985	61,195	98,661	89,263	5,866	6,093	8,432	7,863
Other Countries	68,717	79,426	147,684	160,348	8,156	5,686	15,931	12,544
Total	156,636	170,881	280,980	302,836	16,250	15,499	28,011	25,903
Total of Paper	555,219	585,209	1,242,962	1,306,668	49,199	49,696	110,992	104,314
Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, Condiments and Confectionery, unenum. £	...	...	815,699	1,338,292	...	...	69,242	96,786
Plate and Plated and Gilt Wares	...	...	278,733	352,259	...	...	53,182	54,054
Rags (except Woollen), & Other Materials for Making Paper ... tons	50,488	49,327	563,460	526,144	6,264	3,996	68,687	40,427
Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa...£	...	...	161,103	114,571	...	...	13,237	5,039
British India	...	...	39,847	46,209	...	...	4,273	4,207
Australia	...	...	113,847	167,933	...	...	14,102	16,779
Other Countries	...	...	158,448	157,165	...	...	15,520	12,006
Total	...	...	473,245	485,878	...	...	47,132	38,121
Salt—Rock & White—Russia ... tons	68,466	68,608	37,142	39,045	340	728	170	460
United States	247,134	231,089	160,575	163,613	19,354	20,120	9,820	14,128
British North America	84,262	90,388	42,998	46,235	...	391	...	164
British India	335,584	289,009	176,597	152,719	20,017	8,432	13,428	4,982
Other Countries	270,784	280,037	168,526	168,111	16,678	12,033	11,628	8,891
Total	1,006,230	959,131	585,838	569,723	65,389	41,704	35,044	28,603
Silk—Thrown, Twist, Yarn—Germany, £	...	...	268,266	213,974	...	...	42,658	6,015
Holland	...	...	30,797	37,446	...	...	3,360	2,110
Belgium	...	...	64,748	55,564	...	...	6,506	5,298
France	...	...	594,033	433,696	...	...	46,807	26,284
Other Countries	...	...	50,428	87,627	...	...	2,142	6,765
Total	...	...	1,008,272	828,307	...	...	101,473	46,472
Silk Manufac. wholly of Silk—Broad Stuffs, Silk or Satin—France, yds	1,554,720	1,539,618	337,819	357,894	75,833	55,638	16,825	13,096
United States	333,680	413,042	60,956	82,974	22,275	8,645	3,768	1,481
British North America	392,020	424,495	86,960	101,289	10,532	3,330	2,261	306
British India	611,350	216,070	80,030	26,771	59,420	27,290	9,923	2,829
Australia	830,330	993,020	140,625	180,315	148,650	173,770	26,171	31,912
Other Countries	244,550	215,835	44,773	45,157	24,137	16,302	4,380	3,011
Total	3,966,650	3,802,080	751,163	794,400	340,897	284,975	63,326	52,635
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, & Shawls—To British India...£	...	...	343,262	236,027	...	...	20,295	29,160
Other Countries	...	...	103,318	106,747	...	...	6,699	6,029
Total	...	...	446,580	342,774	...	...	26,994	35,189

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUE.		QUANTITIES.		E.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Silk Manufac. (Con.)—Ribbons of all Kinds—B. N. America	...	...	£ 28,019	£ 24,762	...	...	£ 1,265	£ 497
Australia.....	...	...	87,586	109,801	...	...	14,785	15,169
Other Countries .....	...	...	27,109	23,615	...	...	2,984	1,368
Total .....	...	...	142,714	158,178	...	...	19,034	17,034
Other Articles of Silk only (inc Silk Lace)—To Germany .....	...	...	15,292	19,933	...	...	1,608	599
Belgium .....	...	...	104,241	107,880	...	...	7,235	4,243
France.....	...	...	197,354	201,331	...	...	19,494	13,288
United States.....	...	...	107,528	78,899	...	...	17,696	3,328
Other Countries .....	...	...	167,998	175,117	...	...	19,153	12,661
Total .....	...	...	592,413	583,160	...	...	65,186	34,119
Of Silk and other Materials—To Germany.....	...	...	149,937	185,979	...	...	29,597	16,388
France.....	...	...	76,975	26,234	...	...	5,285	1,282
United States.....	...	...	165,169	221,482	...	...	15,710	9,460
Other Countries .....	...	...	238,979	380,137	...	...	27,926	29,118
Total .....	...	...	631,860	813,832	...	...	64,449	50,879
Total of Silk Manufactures.....	...	...	2,564,230	2,692,344	...	...	238,991	189,856
Spain.....cwt	353,756	409,907	397,639	458,381	32,448	40,667	35,756	43,694
Spirits, British & Irish—France..gals	56,072	52,900	12,115	12,207	2,444	2,647	665	718
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira ...	6,110	3,701	1,386	1,451	357	86	132	47
West Coast of Africa (Foreign)...	150,047	147,499	19,970	21,363	8,346	14,341	1,244	2,278
United States.....	140,825	136,138	37,276	38,961	15,442	20,225	4,708	6,526
British North America.....	169,862	209,468	41,792	54,509	13,410	8,565	3,615	2,597
Australia.....	1,598,626	1,338,424	448,821	391,408	150,815	102,153	39,878	30,653
Other Countries	660,750	695,732	221,329	236,278	60,836	73,616	20,378	23,375
Total	2,782,293	2,583,862	782,689	756,177	251,650	221,633	70,620	66,194
Stationery other than Paper—To United States.....£	...	...	89,254	94,921	...	...	6,917	4,527
British North America .....	...	...	47,131	63,535	...	...	3,318	3,618
British India .....	...	...	94,184	91,226	...	...	8,132	7,504
Australia.....	...	...	183,519	204,412	...	...	16,030	18,977
Other Countries .....	...	...	382,497	428,015	...	...	39,966	37,177
Total .....	...	...	796,585	882,109	...	...	74,363	71,803
Sugar, Ref. & Candy—Denmark,cwts	160,958	190,420	186,431	231,734	17,914	18,289	20,529	22,333
Italy	199,087	219,274	246,433	258,116	25,777	15,776	33,560	18,173
British North America	37,895	45,654	42,394	46,885	1,304	3,014	1,557	3,084
Other Countries	511,237	592,526	599,639	681,586	62,625	49,338	76,011	54,800
Total	909,177	1,047,874	1,074,897	1,218,721	107,620	86,417	131,657	98,390
Telegraphic Wires & Apparatus connected therewith .....	...	...	1,983,663	1,041,518	...	...	21,146	16,707
Tin, Unwrought—To Russia ..cwt	15,528	14,248	74,019	71,857	228	786	1,231	3,944
Germany.....	7,572	11,757	35,920	61,741	438	868	2,417	4,324
France.....	27,480	29,419	132,399	152,216	2,770	2,145	15,054	10,773
Turkey	6,609	7,477	31,827	39,177	277	1,089	1,587	5,491
United States.....	7,731	16,199	36,732	87,033	182	595	1,025	3,060
Other Countries.....	31,091	31,515	149,609	167,552	2,569	2,910	13,997	14,757
Total	96,011	110,607	460,506	579,579	6,464	8,393	35,311	42,349
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' (incl. Wool dyed & carded)—To Russia...lbs	584,200	68,900	57,274	57,466	55,100	56,300	4,838	4,524
Germany.....	2,544,900	3,341,700	211,458	254,141	273,800	173,200	22,569	14,730
Belgium	1,343,000	1,600,400	92,301	110,450	85,400	198,000	6,573	12,657
France.....	1,147,600	1,073,100	67,290	65,381	67,300	42,900	3,739	3,600
United States.....	6,854,000	5,009,400	350,416	243,047	1,037,200	262,800	51,132	11,440
Other Countries	1,599,200	2,235,700	125,627	148,577	119,000	98,800	8,605	7,117
Total	14,068,900	13,879,200	894,366	879,042	1,637,800	832,000	97,476	54,068
Woolen & Worsted Yarn—To Russia	3,201,800	2,754,100	356,506	301,792	198,200	60,200	21,490	6,278
Germany.....	14,387,000	14,956,300	1,488,935	1,549,414	1,472,800	1,081,500	150,890	111,366
Holland	6,846,100	7,612,600	774,737	851,816	812,100	629,900	94,060	69,896
Belgium	1,289,900	1,464,830	144,235	156,481	119,100	115,600	12,919	11,866
France.....	1,683,700	1,955,500	191,751	213,910	202,500	166,300	21,910	17,394
Other Countries.....	2,322,000	3,087,500	269,532	325,325	283,200	232,500	34,287	26,354
Total	29,731,400	31,830,800	3,225,696	3,398,739	3,087,900	2,286,000	335,565	243,154
Woolen & Worsted Manufactures—Woolen Fabrics (inc. Coatings, Duffels, &c., all Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials, & Woolen Stuffs)—To Sweden and Norway	867,600	881,500	107,569	99,838	38,500	33,600	2,876	2,969
Germany.....	4,219,100	3,865,700	732,854	663,558	387,600	214,500	62,415	36,694

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	QUANTITIES.		VALUR.		QUANTITIES.		VALUR.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Woolen & Worsted Manufactures— (Con.)—Woolen Fabrics (inc. Coatings, Duffels, &c., all Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials and Woolen Stuffs)			£	£			£	£
—To Holland..... yards	1,633,200	1,650,000	275,349	235,409	70,100	73,800	12,529	11,671
Belgium	4,233,900	5,371,000	572,915	675,382	391,200	339,900	50,862	38,912
France.....	13,566,500	18,952,100	1,605,293	2,206,250	1,163,800	1,074,100	124,643	137,294
Italy.....	1,919,800	1,599,500	292,470	199,060	62,300	65,700	6,664	6,740
United States.....	3,895,900	6,341,600	853,786	1,152,801	296,000	353,000	68,405	72,691
Brazil	678,900	2,178,000	82,909	170,883	77,600	215,700	11,885	18,148
Uruguay	917,600	1,022,700	105,671	101,965	205,400	201,800	23,550	21,190
Argentine Republic	1,781,900	2,003,600	234,367	230,596	276,800	248,600	35,353	25,542
Chili	1,043,100	1,308,400	131,984	135,568	136,100	128,800	20,690	16,370
Peru	400,200	519,700	50,863	57,197	26,200	25,400	3,815	1,536
China and Hong Kong.....	1,981,200	3,625,700	220,095	295,234	202,300	190,600	18,709	16,173
Japan	584,700	780,800	59,060	61,927	56,860	9,709	6,396	1,370
British North America	5,734,200	7,832,300	681,392	752,489	319,400	414,600	26,619	37,496
India	2,989,000	3,683,200	306,895	326,320	217,800	422,600	23,146	31,481
Australia.....	4,393,800	18,652,200	607,950	1,210,029	790,300	3,001,300	100,956	172,704
Other Countries.....	4,838,800	9,467,100	631,232	842,708	393,700	710,600	43,178	46,554
Total.								
Coatings, &c., all Wool	55,679,400	18,031,400	7,552,654	3,589,541	5,010,900	1,247,100	642,681	245,100
Coatings, &c., of Wool mixed with other Materials.....		32,988,700		3,662,030		1,831,900		217,157
Woolen Stuffs		39,415,900		2,165,643		4,675,300		233,419
Total	55,679,400	89,736,000	7,552,654	9,417,214	5,010,900	7,754,300	642,681	695,785
Worsted Fabrics (including Coat- ings, &c., and Worsted Stuffs)								
—To Germany.....yards	7,656,900	6,406,000	258,304	231,448	379,800	360,100	17,397	14,202
Holland	6,858,500	5,717,900	229,573	174,877	240,000	332,800	7,893	9,685
Belgium	8,313,900	8,488,100	296,242	293,695	1,293,600	761,000	44,337	23,791
France.....	44,466,000	23,732,100	1,462,694	777,832	3,784,000	1,310,710	119,047	43,555
Italy.....	13,486,000	10,964,800	368,161	301,898	1,045,800	833,900	21,893	19,074
United States.....	37,540,200	34,208,700	1,169,398	1,486,197	1,835,700	2,037,400	77,719	86,511
China and Hong Kong.....	21,721,100	11,436,100	1,047,006	574,963	1,699,300	880,500	83,954	45,659
Japan	6,642,200	3,697,900	227,077	150,576	600,200	191,000	18,757	6,306
British North America.....	9,747,900	8,099,000	451,392	349,123	356,500	274,700	15,638	14,198
India	1,960,800	1,217,700	85,041	52,705	177,600	143,800	7,514	4,506
Australia.....	12,757,600	4,190,600	560,279	217,060	2,884,800	731,600	119,452	32,800
Other Countries.....	30,955,000	28,823,000	1,082,337	1,014,779	2,236,000	1,498,800	76,047	57,321
Total.								
Worsted Coatings, &c.....	192,106,100	3,872,400	7,237,504	461,375	165,333,000	205,300	609,668	28,467
Worsted Stuffs		143,109,500		5,163,778		9,151,000		320,141
Total	192,106,100	146,981,900	7,237,504	5,625,153	165,333,000	9,356,300	609,668	357,608
Flannels	9,027,900	10,359,800	390,246	446,236	1,598,300	1,216,800	68,791	54,326
Carpets (not being Rugs)—To Germany	365,600	337,605	61,442	54,033	17,900	20,600	2,758	3,044
Holland	439,000	508,300	61,842	68,315	12,300	12,100	1,708	2,306
France.....	1,340,000	1,526,700	162,515	182,241	73,000	25,600	9,581	3,661
Spain and Canaries	508,200	487,600	51,395	52,759	4,400	11,700	613	1,308
United States.....	1,235,700	1,270,900	182,622	190,445	113,300	60,200	14,999	9,654
Chili	362,500	504,500	37,856	51,204	8,700	35,800	1,144	3,302
British North America	1,704,500	1,926,700	180,963	199,516	57,800	87,400	6,380	8,315
Australia.....	1,423,900	1,865,100	157,156	205,744	209,900	208,300	23,462	22,609
Other Countries.....	2,331,800	2,888,500	268,646	322,321	192,300	203,100	21,181	24,060
Total	9,711,200	11,315,900	1,164,438	1,326,578	689,600	670,800	81,826	78,295
Blankets.....pairs	1,270,060	1,391,000	582,213	645,253	151,260	176,000	74,485	84,536
Hosiery of Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials..... £	...	...	278,148	384,033	...	...	35,976	43,106
Small Wares and unenumerated Manufacs. of Wool or Worsted..	...	...	523,553	944,706	...	...	79,342	67,720
Total of Woollen & Worsted Manufactures.....	...	...	18,128,756	18,789,173	...	...	1,592,769	1,381,378
Zinc or Spltr., unwrht. or wrht. cwts	156,421	172,284	118,296	126,748	6,200	9,080	5,327	7,464
Declared Value of British & Irish Produce Exported—Enumerated Articles .....	...	...	211,154,492	217,551,356	...	...	18,140,452	16,394,051
Unenumerated Articles .....	...	...	22,868,186	23,925,800	...	...	2,041,600	1,777,500
Total Value .....	...	...	234,022,678	241,477,156	...	...	20,182,052	18,171,551

IV.—BULLION AND SPECIE.

An Account of the Declared Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Year ended December 31, 1882, compared with the corresponding period of 1881; also for the Month ended December 31, 1882, compared with the corresponding period of 1881.

GOLD.

Countries.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Year ended December 31.				Month ended December 31.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia	44,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	900	5,300	21,000	102,700	...	1,400	...	50,000
Germany	442,866	53,035	610,919	599,802	21,940	...	712	217,572
Holland	765,133	863,074	1,333	247,379	2,948	197	...	...
Belgium	363,071	451,970	7,275	8,188	7,684	11,768	700	4,400
France	2,129,539	1,832,041	1,088,945	3,289,947	12,140	58,768	90,745	4,337
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	7,697	464,505	952,818	801,266	5,285	3,270	...	100,116
Spain and Canaries	93,526	229,489	110,200	240,000	19,645	51,215	...	...
Gibraltar	3,647	71,696	...	100	142	3,859	...	...
Malta	73,759	23,379	89,500	40,000	7,134	930	...	...
Egypt	341,427	285,802	561,230	1,000,600	...	5,036	116,330	177,000
West Coast of Africa	95,704	110,782	17,425	32,231	6,829	19,880	68	3,800
British Possessions in South Africa	38,749	74,395	540,000	6,000	4,212	...	40,000	...
British India	26,413	3,550	987,762	1,244,727	...	1,400	69	65
China (including HongKong)	19,954	6,243	...	10,000	...	5,763	...	...
Japan	103,777	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	4,470,186	2,090,549	40	...	260,450	204,027	...	...
British North America	3	...	53,600	10,280	...	...	10,000	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & West Indies	616,031	596,781	1,154,274	614,079	48,972	40,855	240,346	43,103
Brazil	230,386	142,399	430,202	155,287	825	5,030	65,400	500
United States	23,191	6,099,783	7,386,753	92,202	3,603	...	121,840	20,763
Other Countries	72,997	64,979	1,485,561	3,523,016	602	7,886	625	36,500
Total of Gold	9,962,956	14,375,914	15,498,837	12,023,804	402,412	421,284	686,835	658,156

SILVER.

Russia	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	50	1,135	950	...	50	...	...
Germany	222,720	558,198	765,361	149,776	20,870	16,782	188	122,032
Holland	1,949	5,322	185,904	159,087	569	522	3,830	1,000
Belgium	47,975	34,910	12,976	24,809	5,072	380	200	21,942
France	1,459,561	2,643,528	704,089	350,213	171,267	450,553	3,691	142,150
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	6,411	7,778	7,836	17,534	3,200	210	35	824
Spain and Canaries	25,497	48,249	340,384	1,186,149	4,680	16,430	437	81,240
Gibraltar	1,657	6,631	...	...	...	892	...	...
Malta	15,062	2,160	1,740	6,180	590	10	...	180
Egypt	15,847	16,984	16,204	7,027	845	2,645	...	3,000
West Coast of Africa	64,143	51,135	57,108	45,506	9,577	3,885	1,620	2,374
British Possessions in South Africa	340	322	2,000	28,125	...	...	...	...
British India	124,116	74,132	3,391,271	5,986,495	3,350	10,650	309,759	332,800
China (including HongKong)	12,448	34,828	962,587	436,775	...	1,430	23,500	35,910
Japan	287	1,290	13,800	...	287	...	...	...
Australia	59,425	55,005	98,800	280,800	8,000	212	...	...
British North America	3,132	18,498	99,580	78,641	40	139	28,766	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & West Indies	1,965,615	3,308,682	303,209	172,426	113,563	420,488	19,030	14,720
Brazil	192,430	321,170	2,360	907	49,273	...	...	907
United States	2,598,293	1,922,466	31,343	29,420	164,515	171,830	1,330	1,300
Other Countries	85,033	133,327	6,295	4,634	4,257	2,010	...	...
Total of Silver	6,901,962	9,244,665	7,003,982	8,965,454	560,235	1,108,118	392,386	760,379

TOTAL OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Russia	44,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	900	5,350	22,135	103,650	...	1,450	...	50,000
Germany	685,586	611,233	1,376,280	749,570	42,810	16,782	900	339,604
Holland	767,082	868,396	187,237	406,466	3,517	719	3,830	1,000
Belgium	411,046	486,880	20,251	32,997	12,756	12,148	900	26,342
France	3,589,100	4,475,569	1,793,034	3,640,160	183,407	509,321	94,436	146,487
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	14,108	472,283	960,654	818,800	8,485	3,480	35	100,940
Spain and Canaries	119,023	277,738	450,584	1,432,149	24,625	67,645	437	81,240
Gibraltar	5,304	78,327	...	100	142	4,751	...	...
Malta	88,821	25,539	91,240	46,180	7,724	940	...	180
Egypt	357,274	302,786	577,434	1,007,627	845	7,681	116,330	180,000
West Coast of Africa	159,847	161,917	74,533	77,737	16,386	23,765	1,688	6,174
British Possessions in South Africa	39,089	74,717	542,000	34,125	4,212	...	40,000	...
British India	150,529	77,682	4,379,033	7,231,222	3,350	12,050	309,828	332,865
China (including HongKong)	32,402	41,071	962,587	446,775	...	7,193	23,500	35,910
Japan	104,064	1,452	13,800	...	287	...	...	...
Australia	4,529,611	3,051,554	98,840	280,800	268,450	204,239	...	...
British North America	3,135	18,498	153,180	88,921	40	139	38,766	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & West Indies	2,581,646	3,905,463	1,457,483	786,505	162,535	470,343	259,376	57,823
Brazil	422,816	463,569	432,562	156,194	50,099	5,030	65,400	1,407
United States	2,621,484	8,022,249	7,418,096	121,622	168,118	171,830	123,170	22,063
Other Countries	158,030	198,306	1,491,856	3,527,650	4,859	9,896	625	36,500
Total of Gold and Silver	16,864,918	23,620,579	22,502,810	20,989,258	962,647	1,529,402	1,079,221	1,418,535

may be lowered without reducing the real remuneration of the workmen, and as this, the central advantage of free trade, becomes apparent, further steps in the same direction may be looked for. The abolition of protective duties, which at present, by their burden on all American manufactures, hinder their competing with our own products in neutral markets, need not, however, be anticipated for the present, as the system is still believed in by the majority of the people.

LINEN AND JUTE (Messrs George Annistead and Co., Dundee).—While better in most respects than its immediate predecessor, the present year has not been altogether satisfactory, and the hopes cherished at its commencement have not been fully realised. After several years of depression, the present season was looked forward to as a turning-point, for there were various existing elements that might have been expected to produce a healthy state of business. There have, indeed, been periods of moderate activity, but, on the whole, it is to be feared the profits arising to the manufacturer have not been adequate to the capital invested. Whether the new year may prove more prosperous it is difficult to predict, but the general feeling seems to be very hopeful, and there exist at present, no doubt, many favourable influences which may combine to bring about a time of prosperity to both the linen and jute trades. At the commencement of the year the linen trade was in a fairly satisfactory condition; raw material was abundant and cheap, and the demand for most descriptions of goods had been steadily improving for some months. The failure of the harvest of 1881, doubtless caused apprehensions regarding the home trade, but this was to some extent counteracted by a good export demand. In the early spring, however, it became evident that the improvement was not to be lasting, and under the influence of a languid demand, prices gave way, causing disappointment such as has been only too often experienced during the last year or two. As the summer wore on, hopes were again revived by the prospect of a favourable harvest.

SHIPPING (Mr John White, London).—The past year will, on the whole, be looked upon with satisfaction by all interested in shipping. The gross tonnage of our mercantile marine at the end of last year was 5,757,543 tons. The present yearly production of iron ships is stated by a reliable authority to be not less than 1,000,000 tons, of which the Clyde has produced 395,149 tons, being an increase on the previous year of 54,326 tons. It is needless, therefore, to say that our building yards have been fully employed, and with few exceptions have orders to occupy them another twelve months, and some well into 1884. Such activity has enabled builders to command good prices, and with the present demand there is no immediate prospect of a decline; the advanced prices, however, have arisen principally from the increased wages builders and engineers conceded to their men in the early part of the year, but with the exception of the joiners' strike, on the Clyde, which lasted over 11 weeks, they have not been troubled with any serious strike. An increased number of steel vessels have been built; during the first nine months of the year 43 steel steamers, of 79,019 tons gross were placed on the British Register. Amongst the principal customers to our yards have been many of the old-established French companies, who are extending their lines, and, of course, many new companies, encouraged by the bounty to their shipping, which came into operation last year. Of other considerable purchasers have been Spanish and Chinese companies, and a goodly number of boats for the Australian and New

Zealand Colonies. The largest customers to our yards have, of course, been from our own community.

FREIGHTS (Messrs Galbraith, Pembroke, and Co., London).—Although various circumstances have occurred prejudicially affecting the prosperity of the shipping interests, owners, on the whole, are not dissatisfied with the result of their past year's operations. The immediate prospects, however, are not very encouraging, from the fact that the growth of the mercantile navy, which has for the last two years been more rapid than during any previous period, continues to increase in a still greater ratio, making it a matter of grave doubt whether profitable employment can be looked for. The year's addition to our previously existing fleet is estimated at about 1,000,000 tons, and there is at present no indication of a diminution in this vast production.

SILK (Messrs Durant and Co., London).—The result of the year's trading cannot have been other than unsatisfactory and disappointing to all parties concerned. Manufacturers have had to contend with a sluggish and capricious demand for their goods, importers with the high prices ruling in the countries of production, while dealers have had few opportunities of even small profits, and have too often had to suffer losses from the almost continually slipping away of prices. The export of manufactured goods again shows favourably, the figures being an improvement of 7½ per cent. upon the previous year and 35 per cent. upon the year 1880, while the importation of foreign goods shows a slight diminution. All this of the past, what of the future? There is little bright in the horizon for the moment, but fair reason to hope that with the present moderate range of prices there can be little chance of mischief, and a fair ground for expecting an improved result to bold and careful trading.

WOOD (Messrs Churchill and Sim, London).—The consumption of wood in the United Kingdom in the year 1882 appears to have been large, for after an importation of more than 6,300,000 loads as compared with 5,600,000 loads in 1881, stocks generally, so far as it is possible to ascertain, are not heavier than at the commencement of the year. In London for the first nine months the trade was very unsatisfactory. During the winter, owing to an open season, there was a continuous arrival of cargoes. This unseasonable supply, added to the considerable stocks held at the opening of the year had a most depressing effect on the market, and heavy losses were realised. The importation continued large and the market depressed until the beginning of October, by which time the stock of deals, battens, and boards amounted to over 2,500,000 pieces more than in 1881. This was the turning point of the market. Had the autumn importation been on the same scale as that of the previous year still another fall in price must inevitably have followed, which coming on a trade already weakened by a long period of bad business, aggravated by an unusual number of failures in the building trade, would probably have been attended with disastrous results. Fortunately, the danger of the position was so manifest that the importation was checked, and to such an extent that during the last quarter of the year only 6,997,000 pieces of deals, battens, and boards arrived against 12,349,000 in the same period of 1881. A progressive rise in prices—fully accounted for by these figures—set in early in November, and now with only a stock of 13,595,000 deals, battens, and boards, against 15,649,000 in 1881, and 16,971,000 in 1880, and but 19 ships to arrive against 72 last year, there is good reason to believe the trade will recoup the losses of the past season.

EXPORT AND TRADE NOTICES.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS.

SAMUELSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of
Twine Sheaf Binding Harvesters, Grass Mowers,
Reaping Machines, Turnip Cutters, Lawn Mowers,
&c.

Britannia Works, Banbury, England.



Colour, Paint, Varnish, White
Lead, and Zinc Paints, and
Ships' Composition Manufac-
turers.

Painting, Lubricating, and Burning Oils.
Ready-mixed paints in tins.

**BLUNDELL, SPENCER, & CO.,
LIMITED.**

HULL AND LONDON.

**ESSENTIAL OIL,
CONCENTRATED FRUIT, AND
SOLUBLE ESSENCES.**

W. J. BUSH & CO.,

20 to 23 Artillery lane,
Bishopsgate,
London, E.C.

LEATHER MERCHANTS.

BLOOR & HEAL,

Rudford road, Rotherhithe.
Northampton and Stafford.
19 and 20 King street, Snow hill,
London, E.C.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN S. DEED & SONS,

91 New Oxford street,
London.

PAINT AND COLOUR MANUFACTURERS.

W. J. BUSH & CO.,

20 to 23 Artillery lane,
Bishopsgate,
London, E.C.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

DICK'S EXTINGUEUR "FIRE QUEEN."
MARTIN'S ROTARY PUMP.
GENERAL FIRE APPLIANCES.

JAMES SINCLAIR,

104 Leadenhall street, London;
Cathedral Steps, Manchester.

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

DENNY, MOTT, & DICKSON,

Importers of and Dealers in Teak, Mahogany, and all
Classes of Hard and White Woods,

65 Gracechurch street, London, E.C.

And at

East Wood Wharf, West India Dock, E.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

TUBES and FITTINGS.

JOHN SPENCER,

Formerly of West Bromwich, now of the
GLOBE TUBE WORKS (late WHITEHOUSE & CO.
Lim., Est., 1847), **WEDNESBURY.**

BOUTCHER, MORTIMORE, & Co.,

No. 9 New Leather Market, Bermondsey,
London, S.E.

BOUTCHER, MORTIMORE, BACON, & Co.

No. 31 King street, Liverpool.

**LEATHER AND HIDE FACTORS & COMMISSION
AGENTS.**

JAMES SMYTH & SONS,

Patentees and Manufacturers of First-class
DRILLS AND BROADCAST SOWERS
For Grain, Seeds, or Manure; in various patterns,
to suit all countries.

(The Oldest Drill Manufactory in the World)
Peasenhall, Suffolk, England. Depot at Paris: Rue
Lafayette, 160.
Prize Medals Vienna, Paris, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.

JOHN DIXON, SONS, & TAYLOR

Manning street,
Bermondsey, London, S.E.

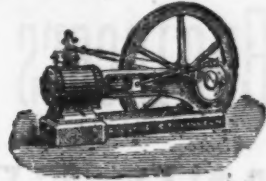
TANNERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS

Harness Hides	Splits	English Pelles
Split Hides	English Butts	Do Horse Hides
Shaved Hides	" Shoulders	&c. &c.

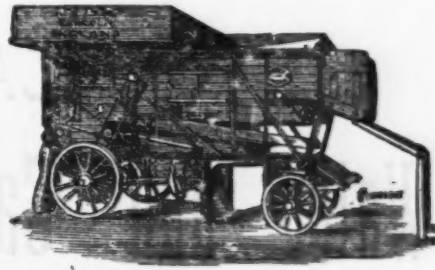
ROBEY & CO.,
 GLOBE WORKS,
 LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



Robey's Superior Portable Engine,
 3 to 50 h.p.

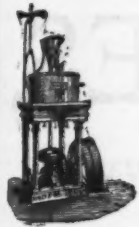


Robey's Improved
 Horizontal Fixed Engine,
 4 to 60 h.p.



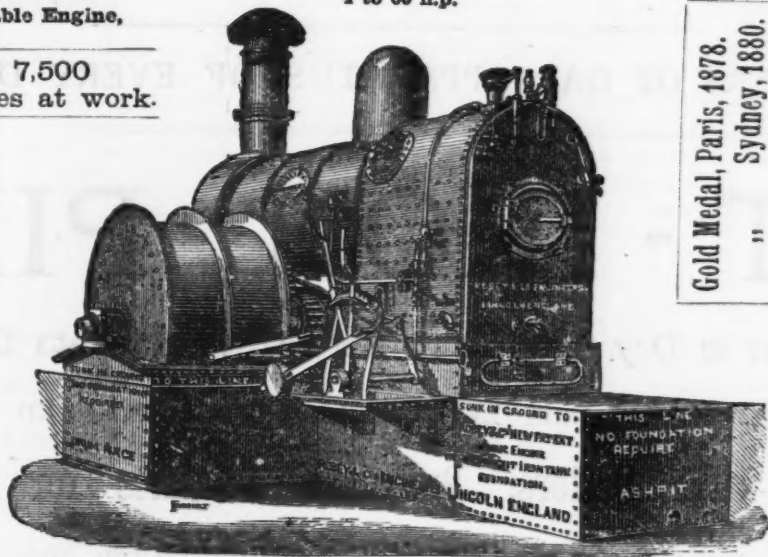
Robey's Patent Wrought Angle-Iron
 Framed Threshing Machine.

Upwards of 7,500
 Robey & Co.'s Engines at work.



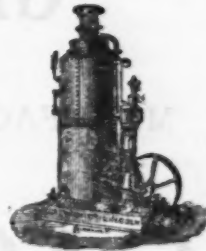
Robey's Improved
 Grinding Mill,
 of all sizes.

GOLD MEDAL, MELBOURNE, 1881.



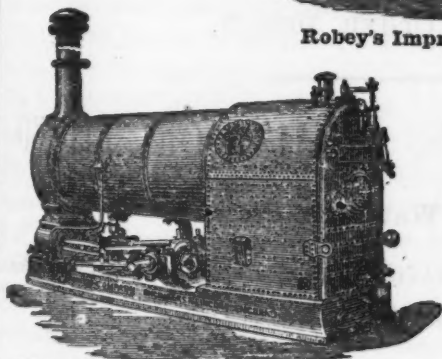
Robey's Improved Winding Engine, with Patent Wrought-iron
 Tank Foundations.

**Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.
 Sydney, 1880.
 Adelaide, 1881.**



Robey's Improved
 Vertical Engine,
 1 1/2 to 16 h.p.

**HIGHEST AWARD
 PARIS
 ELECTRIC LIGHT
 EXHIBITION, 1881.**



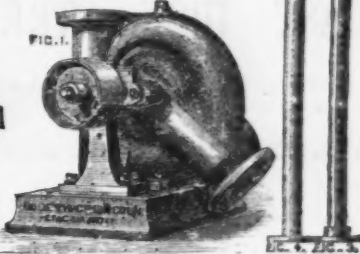
Robey's New Design of Horizontal Fixed
 Engine and Locomotive Boiler Combined,
 from 4 to 50 h.p.

*Illustrated Catalogues
 and Reduced Price List on
 application to*

ROBEY & CO.,
 GLOBE WORKS,
 LINCOLN,
 ENGLAND.



**ROBEY & CO. ENGINEERS,
 LINCOLN ENGLAND.**



Robey's Improved Centrifugal Pump.

MATHER & PLATT,

THE SALFORD IRON WORKS,

Engineers, Millwrights, & General Machine Makers'

Makers of every variety of Machinery for Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, and
 Finishing Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woollen Fabrics.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
 ATION (Limited).
 Capital Fully Subscribed.....£1,000,000.
THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE
 COMPANY,
 Established 1802.
 Chief Offices of the above Companies,
 66 and 67 Cornhill, London, E.C.
 Insurances granted on favourable terms at home and
 abroad.
W. P. CLIREHUGH, General Manager.

UNDER LICENCE FROM BOARD OF TRADE
INVENTORS, MECHANICS, &C.,
 having Inventions and Models send for prospectus
 to
T. BAKER, Secretary,
 INTERNATIONAL INVENTORS' INSTITUTE EXHIBITION,
 9 New Broad street, E.C.

CAMBRIC Children's 2 6 per dozen
 Ladies' 3 3 "
 Gentlemen's ... 4 10 "
 Hemstitched.—Ladies' 4/9, Gentlemen's 8/4 per doz.
 "The Irish Cambrics of
 Messrs Robinson and
 Cleaver, Belfast, have a
 world-wide fame." —
 Queen.

TO CAPITALISTS. — 30,000
 ACRES of LAND to be SOLD in Texas.—Apply to
 W., care of Housekeeper, 24 Mark lane.

W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH
 WORKS COMPANY (Limited)—FOR SALE,
 4 paid-up £100 SHARES.—Address No. 19, Keith and
 Co., Advertising Agents, 65 George street, Edinburgh.

Direct from
 the Manu-
 facturers. **POCKET**
 By appointment
 to the Queen and
 Crown Princess
 of Germany.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
ROBINSON & CLEAVER, BELFAST.

R. LAIDLAW & SON,
Water and Gas Engineers and Contractors,
GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF GAS APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAST - IRON PIPES,

All sizes, Cast in Dry Sand, and Vertically, Sockets Downwards.

CAST OR WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, AND TANKS.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumping Engines for Water Works.

GAS EXHAUSTERS, BEALE'S, PUMPING, OR OTHER DESIGN.

CAST IRON STREET LAMPS & BRACKETS, PLAIN OR FITTED.

Wrought Iron Tube and Fittings, for Gas, Water or Steam.

VALVES, SCREW RACK AND PINION, &c., FOR GAS AND WATER WITH IRON OR GUN METAL SCREWS
 AND FACINGS. SIEMEN'S WATER METERS.

GAS METERS, WET & DRY, OF THE MOST APPROVED CONSTRUCTION.

Also STATION METERS, 3 feet diameter to 18 feet square.

GOVERNORS, PRESSURE INDICATORS, PHOTOMETERS & GAUGES,
 OF ALL KINDS.

BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Consisting of GASALIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, HALL AND LOBBY LAMPS, &c., &c.

GAS AND WATER FITTINGS, LIGHT, MEDIUM, OR HEAVY.

LITHOGRAPHS, PARTICULARS of and QUOTATIONS for any of the above Manufactures may be
 obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE:

6 LITTLE BUSH LANE, CANNON STREET, E.C.
 AND AT GLASGOW, AND EDINBURGH.

